

THE SVVEDISH INTELLIGENCER.

The First Part.

WHEREIN,

OUT OF THE TRVEST

And choicest Informations, are the
famous Actions of that warlike Prince

Historically led along: from his Maje-

sties first entering into the EMPIRE,

until his great Victory over the

General T. & C. at the

Battle of Leipzig.

The times and places of every Action

being so sufficiently observed and descri-

bed, that the Reader may find both

Truth and Reason.

Now the fourth time, Revised, Corrected, and augmented.

~~The Proceedings of Monsiur Tilly, General of the~~

~~Imperial Army, from the year 1618 to 1648.~~

Printed for Nath: Butter and Nicholas Barker.

1634.



**The Contents and Methode
of the Whole.**

I.



*Discourse upon the Dyet of Ratisbone:..
which Dyet bred the Discontents of the
Protestants; and enforced them to the
Conclusions of Leiplich.*

II.

*The Dyet of the Protestant Princes of Leiplich: and
their Resolutions and Actions upon it: Historical-
ly led along, untill the day of their joyning with the
King of Sweden.*

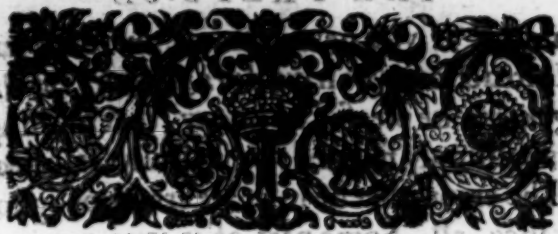
III.

*A brieft Chronicle of the King of Swedens Actions,
from his first landing in Germany, untill his great
Victory over Tilly.*

IIII.

*The Proceedings of Monsieur Tilly, Generall of the
Catholique League, by himselfe; from his first com-
ming against the King, untill his great defeate be-
fore Leiplich.*

Stonehill (More coll) May 18



THE PREFACE
to the Reader.

IVicious and favourable
Reader. Out of our high
respect unto that *Cæsar* and
Alexander of our times,
that admirably victorious
King of *Sweden*: we have here (and for
thy pleasure too) adventured upon an Essay
of his Story; which if liked, may encour-
age us to continue it. Not out of any con-
fidence, that ours is a Chronicle worthy e-
nough, for such heroicke performances (a
Polybius, or a *Tacitus* were little enough for
that) but our intention chiefly is, to pro-
voke some abler Pen, some better instru-
cted Intelligencer, to doe it: and if such a
one controll or mend vs, we will, not be
angry.

THE PREFACE

angry. If you have seen any of our
Instructions we have for our *Liege-
gener*: be pleased to know, that nothing
is willingly feigned, or wilfully falsified.
The errors that be in it, are errors of igno-
rance, all. Some part of it was received
from the papers of an honourable per-
sonage; a Commander of prime credit and
activity, with that victorious King. Wee
have beene made to understand much of
these Actions, by discourse with another
gallant Gentleman & he also a great Com-
mander in the Army. Some printed *Hist
Dutch* bookes wee have had. For some
things we have had private writing, and
from good hands too. In other things we
have made use of *Catholike*: especially
where he deales upon publicke Record, and
where wee thought the poore man durst
speake freely. Sometimes, sure, he writes
but by Commission, and is every where
sparring in reporting the Emperours losses.
And yet in this, (to take away all excepti-
ons) we have followed him too; notwithstanding
that we by others found greater num-
bers and descates, specified. Very good

use

TO THE READER.

use have we also made of the *Weekly Currantoes*, which if a man of judgement reads, he shall for the most part finde (especially those of latter times) very true, and very punctuall. Whosoever will be cunning in the Places and Persons of *Germany*, and would understand these waieres, let him not despise *Currantoes*. All this, lastly, hath passed the allowance of a Gentleman (of the best judgement and intelligence for these matters) in the Kingdome.

Wee have every where dealt candidely, not magnifying the King, nor derogating from his enemies: not left out, or put in, for favour or advantage. Our methode is this: to handle every Story by it selfe, and then to bring all together at the day of Battell. Carefull have we beene, (yea no small paines have we taken,) to note the times and to describe the places of the most famous actions. We have examined the *Dates* with diligence, and still had five Maps before us of the same place. The *Imperiall Dyest of Ratibone*, which was well hoped would have mended all, leaving things far more desperate on the *Protestants* partie, necessitated a Resolution in the
Princes

THE PREFACE

Princes of that confession; rather to dye free, then to live slaves. Hence their *Diet* of *Leipsich*. And because these *Leaguers* were at first of an Union by themselves; we have briefly therefore, and upon the Bye, first handled their warlike preparations; untill the day of their joyning with the King. The same have we done with the Kings Story: gone along with it, from his Majesties first landing. The Kings having of many Armies in the field at once, troubled us not a little at the first; to find with which of all these Armies, Himselfe in person should be; but wee after a while perceived, that this most industrious Chieftaine, was able to serve more Cures at once then one: and that he was so vigilant upon every occasion, that there were few great Actions, which Himselfe was not at one end of. Many a brave Generall he hath; The Lord *Oxensterne*, a *Sweden* borne, and Lord Chancellor of that Kingdome; Generall all this while of a particular Army in *Prussia*, to waite upon the *Pole*, and his motions: The Lord *Falkenburg*, a *Germane* borne, and Lord Chamberlaine of his Majesties household, unfortunatly slaine in *Magdenburg*.

The

TO THE READER.

The Lord *Gustavus Horne* a *Finlander*: and stil
 Generall of a particular Army by himselfe:
 with whom the Lord Marquesse *Hamilton*
 was to be associated. The Lord *Achatius Todt*,
 for brevities sake call'd *Otty-todt*, or *Todt*, a
Swede, Generall of his Majesties Horse; Sir
John Bannier, a *Swede*, and a brave Souldier,
 Generall of the Foote or Infantery: together
 with the valiant *Maximilian Dyvell* or *Teuffell*,
 Barron of *Gindersdorff* and *Weyersburg*, Co-
 lonell to the *Life-Regiment*, or *Guards* of the
 Kings owne body: and his right hand, as it
 were. And the gallant *Bauditzzen*, Lieutenant
 Generall of the Horse: with Sir *John Hepburne*,
 Sir *Alexander Lesly*, and Colonell *Lumsdell*, all
Scots; and as brave men as the world hath.
 All these you find frequent and honourable
 mention of; and yet hath the King himselfe,
 beene at the most of the businesse. All parti-
 cular actions, it had beene impossible for us
 to have toucht upon; therefore have we ende-
 vored to relate the famousst: whether Sieges,
 Battels, Marches, Encampings, or Removings:
 orderly leading all along unto the great day of
 battell. It would have perplexed our methode
 to have mentioned every particular supply
 that the King hath had: those therefore we de-

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fire the Readers to imagine. For example, he landed but 11. Regiments, some 12000 Foote, and 3000 Horſe, at firſt; yet within a moneth, was his Armies full 20000. ſtrong, which daily increaſed alſo.

His numbers, indeed, were never great; he had but 5000. men, for the moſt part: and never above 7000, in all his late warres of *Pruffia* againſt the *Pole*? and yet with them hath he fought ſeverall Battels; beaten out, or wearied out, two *Imperiall* Armies; taken in the great and ſtrong City of *Elbing*, with others: and obtained his purpoſe, finally, upon his enemy: who was able at once to have come downe with ſuch a power of Horſe upon him, as had beene ſufficient to have carried away himſelfe and five ſuch Armies. That which hath made his Majeſty ſo victorious, (next to the aſſiſtance of Almighty God,) is his moſt exact obſerving of military Diſcipline; wherein with an admirable temper, he is both ſtrict and ſweet: the Maieſty of a King in him, commanding more willing obedience from his Army, then the awfull directions of a bare Generall alone, poſſibly could. Adde to his ſtrict Diſcipline, his many points of new invented Diſcipline, peculiar unto himſelfe:

TO THE READER.

himselfe : too long here to describe. His justice, finally, and his mercy ; his exemplary and his indefatigable industry : his affability, and his easinesse of accessse : the goodnesse of his cause, and the common Liberty which his victories bring with them ; have conquered more then his sword. What now shall hinder this brave and princely Warriour, to arrive unto that height of reputation ; which *Gonsalvo* did in the Warres of *Naples* ; whom the Historians of that age, worthily stile the great *Captaine* ? Yea so great a Conqueror hath the King hitherto beene, that I dare challenge the most envious Historian, to set (for all excellencies) such another by him. I dare challenge him, I say, and this booke shall bee the length of my weapon. God blesse the King of *Swedens* Majesty ; and thoroughly enable him, to bee the glorious *Affector* of the *Germane* Liberty. *Vale.*

If the Readers desire the continuance of our Relations; our Intelligencer shall be much the better furnished to give Content, if they please to send us, in their owne Intelligence.

For that it seemes impossible for us English to avoyde that observation of Philip de Commynes,

THE PREFACE, &c.

That in all great actions, we are still harkning after Prophecies; (*which the well taking of some things in this kind, hath even now verified:*) we will therefore feed the humor of the times a little, with a Prediction of a famous Astronomer of our owne Nation, upon that great Conjunction of Saturne and Iupiter, July 18. 1623. And with a Prophecy out of Paulus Grebnerus his Booke, now in Trinity Colledge Library in Cambridge.

The Astronomers judgment is this: that the effect of that conjunction would be felt in the north and north-east parts of Europe, in particular: and in generall, over all. That it would produce famines, plagues, warres, &c. Countries subject to this, be nameth Italy, France, Bohemia, Silesia, and Germany. Of Provinces, he instanceth in Prussia, Brandenburg, Stiria, Habsia, and Saxony; Tea he descends to Cities: naming, Rome, Prague, Magdenburg, Coblents betwixt Mentz and Cullen, Vlme, Brunswicke, Ausburg, &c. He sayes it is likely to go hard with the Romane Empire, Clergy, and Iesuites. He speakes of a King of a true Religion that should doe all this: and of much happinesse that should succeed it. The whole Discourse will perchance shortly be imprinted.



PROPHETIA
IN LEONEM DOMVS
SAXONIÆ.



IV aspectavi & conuivi ego huic
actui, & fidem Domui Austriacæ
& Philippo synceram præstiti, ne
invictissimum Regis Philippi Bel-
gium jamdudum ad extraneos de-
veniret, quod mihi Hispania acceptum referre
habet. Iam vero diutius sopitum quiescere, &
quasi micare in tenebris, mihi & filio meo Chri-
stiano, intoleranda & irrecuperabilis jactura
& damnum videtur. Ideo arcum intendo me-
um, & jacula mitto; & sagittæ meæ ac relafor-
tune filii mei Christiani, etiam directè collimant
metam & invadentes feriunt; ac disiciunt Bur-
gundicum illum, ac Austriacum Leonem: unde
meum, ac filii mei regnum ac dominatio, amplè

dilatatur. Quod ego Hæresque meus feliciter
consummavimus.



A Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus*, upon
the Lyon of the House of *Saxony*.

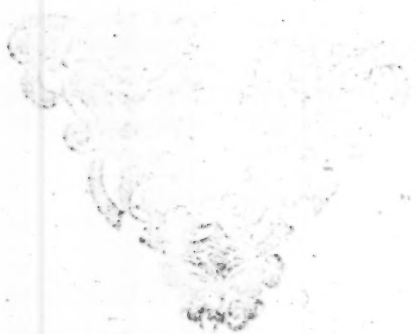
* The Low-
Countries, and
the *Wallon*
Countries.

I Have long lookt on, and winked at the
businesse; and still have I kept my faith
untainted unto the house of *Austria* and
to *Philip*: lest otherwise the unconquered
* *Belgium*, might long agoe have falne into
the hands of Strangers: and thus much
Spaine owes mee. But for mee to bee still
lulld a sleepe, and to bee hoodwinkt, as it
were, any longer; seemes an intollerable
and an irrecoverable losse and detriment, un-
to my selfe and my sonne *Christianus*. Now
therefore bend I my bow, and shoot abroad
my darts: whereupon the arrowes and darts
of mine owne fortune and of *Christianus*
my Sonne; doe directly hitte the marke,
and

smite those that invade mee : yea they cast
downe that Burgundian and Austrian Lyon:
whereupon is the Kingdome and Domini-
on of my selfe and Sonne, very am-
ply enlarged. Thus much have I
and mine heire, most hap-
pily atchieved.

* * *







OF THE MEETING

Giuen by the *Emperour*, vnto certaine
Electors of the Empire, at the Dyet
of *Ratisbone*, 1630. Acurately
and truely described in a Letter, by
one that very well vnderstood how
matters were there carryed.

Faithfully translated out of the Latin Printed Copie; with some Marginall Notes added by the Translator, for clearing of the Story.

The Letter.



Concerning the passages of the *Electo-
rall Dyet*, truely my noble friend *N:*
N: I had according to my promise,
dispatcht a more early advice unto
you, but that upon my returne to *Ra-
tisbone*, there were more dayes spent
in mutuall *Visits* and *Entertainments*
of friends, then indeed I was willing
withall: But having now gotten loose of this troublesome
kind of Courtesie, and that the dispatch of my businesse, toge-
ther with the retyrednesse of the place where I now reside,
hath afforded mee some leysure; I would no longer delay the
discharge of that obligation, in which I stood engaged
unto you.

The Dyet of Ratisbone.

Now after twelve yeeres of most bloody warres, and almost utter desolation brought upon a goodly Countrey; very probable surely it was, that a peace would bee desired on all hands, and that for the full concluding thereof, this very Dyet had principally beene convoked. As for the *Protestants*, they verily had even unto this day undergone the hardest of all hardship, beene still overlaid with most heavy impositions, and with the billetttings of the Souldiers of the *Catholike*

a The *Catholike* Princes of the Empire, who haue entred into a League for the recovery of the Church lands, and for the rooting out of the *Protestant* Religion.
b The Duke of *Nuburgh*, a younger house of the *Palgrave*, and who put in for the *Electorate*: lately before, turned *Papist*, the better to make his way with the *Emperour*.
c Brother to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Leaguers: *a* Yea the *Catholikes* themselves, having had often tryall of the insolencies of the *Imperiall* Souldiers, and of the chargeablenesse of the warre; began now also mightily to distaste the Covetousnesse of their owne partner, the Duke of *Bavaria*. Vpon this discontentment was the *Palatine* of *b* *Newburg* reported, to have fallen off from the *League*: as for the Arch-bishop of *Salzburg*, he (as having no share among the other Princes, in what should be conquered or recovered by the warre,) had for many yeeres past withdrawne his Contribution. The Bishop Elector of *Triers* also very earnestly complained of the damages received by the *Spanish*: namely, of the pillaging of his Country, and the plundering of his Subjects houses: yea, and the Bishop *c* Elector of *Colein* also gave off among the rest. In this one point notwithstanding, did the counsels and desires of the *Protestant* partie differ from the *Catholikes*; for that *They* out of a well meaning simplicitie, desired an utter forgetfulnessse of things passed, and a right downe peace: whereas *These*, tis true, seemed to be contented to lay downe Armes; but not except the Church goods withheld by the *Protestants*, might first be restored. Furthermore, that the Emperour was for his part heartily desirous both of the *Peace*, and this *Dyet*; we are in courtesie bound to beleeve it. For when it was talkt on in every mans mouth at *Vienna*, how that both the *Peace* and *Agreement* were but given out for a meere show, the *Dyet* not really intended, and that the *Emperour* never meant to goe to *Ratisbone*; He gave the Count of *Schwarzenburg* (Marshall of his house) a shrewd checke, for that he had not already given order to the household, gotten the carriages together,

gether, made provision of Wagons and * Shipping, and for * For both Vienna and Ratisbone are situated upon the Danubie.
that by his slacknesse and negligence, matter was ministred for the people diversly to descant upon: and credible it was, that *Himselfe* being a Prince of milde disposition, used to live in peace heretofore; did now begin to consider upon the variable changes of fortune, and after so many yeares of prosperously atchieved warres, was at length desirous of ease and quietnesse. To be feared, besides, it was, lest that these continued warres, these immortall Impositions, these violences, injuries, and Ravages; would be beleevd to be commanded, for that they were not forbidden: and that when people saw no other helpe for it, they would seeke a remedy even out of despaire it selfe.

But as for those whose minds were fully taken up with the opinion of *Cæsars* affecting to Rule all (people being very apt to imagine the worst) they mainly suspected *His* designe in summoning this *Dyet*, not to proceed out of any care of the publike, or his desire of an equall peace; but that *He* was partly constrained unto it by some pressing necessity of his owne, and that he might lay such a ground-work for the house of *Austria*, as he might build upon hereafter. And that, because every thing now helpt forward his businesse as hee could desire. That whatsoever had any strength (to resist him) in the whole Empire, what through warres, tributes, and accusations, lay now a drawing on, upon an easie death as it were. That it was the part of a wise man to follow his fortune, which had hitherto beene alwayes favourable unto *Cæsar*. That a man must make his best use of what ever befalls him. That many things were to be brought about by putting to the venter, which were accounted difficult in the beginning. That by the ayde of the *Catholike Leaguers*, the *Protestant* Princes first; and those being made a hand with, even the *Catholikes* themselves, might very possibly be brought under the Dominion of the house of *Austria*. That the *Conde D'Ognate* of the house of *Guevaras*, the late *Spanish* Embassador with the *Emperour*, (a man not ignorant of the designs then on foote) was wont to cast out a word now and then a

Peoples suspitions of *Cæsars* intentions.

Their Arguments for their suspicion: taken from the opinion of the Courtiers.

The Dyet of Ratisbone.

mongst his friends, *How that the Cownes of the Germane Bishops were with the longest, and that their traines must therefore be clipt.*

Furthermore, suppose the *Peace* did never so much please, (the Emperour) yet the *Dyet*, by which it was to bee concluded, ought by all meanes to be avoided. For by this course should *Casars* both words and actions come vnder censure; and the authoritie of *Majestie* bee by that meanes much weakened: whereas this is the Condition of Ruling, that the Accompt be allowed upon no other Termes, then as given up to one man onely.

* They meane
Walkeyn,
whom the
Emperour
made Duke of
Mecklenburg.

But whereas there was an Army already now on foote, the warre not onely commenc't, but farre advanc't; Contributions imposed, divers Princes deposed, and *new men set up by the Court; every thing (to conclude) passed quite contrary to the Lawes; the *States* of the *Empire*; yea the *Electors* themselves cyther unwitting of them, or unwilling with them: how could all these things be defended; yea which way could they possibly be excused? Furthermore, how ever *Caesar* might be earnestly inclined to a peace, yet must his power bee necessarily kept vp by force and strong hand. That both the *Nobilitie* and the *Commons* had beene too highly exasperated, with a shew of varietie of injuries; yea, and that they would take Courage to revenge themselves, so soone as ever they should see *Caesar* disarm.

Reasons to
perswade to
to the *Dyet*.

These reasons, no doubt, had beene thoroughly canvassed at Court, and had a long time exercised both *Caesar* and his *Courtiers* with suspence; against all which, the necessitie of going forward with the *Dyet* prevailed notwithstanding; for, as for such spirits as having beene thoroughly chafed, were eager upon the warres; they were to bee pacified with the hopes of *Peace*, and the mending of the times; and against so many enemies, the *French*, the *Sweden*, and the *Hollanders*, comming all like a tempest at once vpon them; the *Princes* of the *Empire* were to be brought about: and to be perswaded, That *these* being not the private enemies of the house of *Austria* alone, but the publique adversaries of the *Empire*; were

The Dyet of Ratisbone.

5

were to bee beaten off at the common charges, and with their vnited forces. Nor was *Cesar* ignorant, that very many there were, so farre forth Masters of themselves as fairely to obey, though not slavishly to *serue*; that argued among themselves upon the miseries of servitude; raked up the injuries received, and that aggrauated all, by construing things to the worst sence: and as for the defeating of the *Imperialists* * in *Prussia*, * By the King of *Sweden*: against whom, the cutting them off in *Holland*: their incountrings with so much hardship in *Italy*; the taking in of *St. Hertoghenbosch*, *Holstea* first, and of *Weſel*, the falling of the King of *Sweden* into the Empire; many, he well knew, did openly talke of all these things, next, had bin as not much amisse. But another reason for this *Dyet* there was, (nor was there any other cause that so neerely concerned *Cesars* going to it) to settle (namely) the Empire in his owne family, to shew his Sonne vnto the *Princes*, and to win the *Electors* vnto him. Thus the *Catholikes*, the *Protestants*, and the *Emperour*, for diuerſe respects, and with equall desires, also sought the *Peace*. The *Protestants* desired such a one, as might promise a forgetfulnesse of matters passed, and securitie for all sides: the *Catholikes*, they were earnest to haue the Lands first of all restored vnto the Churches, and the Churches vnto the old Religion: as for *Cesar*, that He cald a Peace, to haue his Rebels curbed, and all submitted to his disposing: which Peace not withstanding did no way perswade the disbanding the Armies, nor the easing of the Impositions. And this was the state of the Empire, thus stood mans minds disposed, when as *Cesar* and the *Electors* met at the *Dyet* of *Ratisbone*.

Now were the heads of the Consultation proposed: in the beginning whereof, *Cesar* in a long Oration pleaded for himselfe, That *Hee* might not be thought to be either the Cause of so cruell a warre, or the hinderer of the *Peace*: imputing all the mischiefs that fell out vpon the warre, vnto the *Passgrane*, and his associates, *Mansfeld*, *Brunswicke*, and the King of *Denmarke*: That himselfe being the forwardest, there had beene diuers Conferences concerning an Agreement; but through the stubbornnesse of the aduerse partie, all the Treas-

The summe
of the Empe-
ours Ora-
on, in six Ar-
ticles.

ties had come to nothing; now at length therefore high time it was, seriously to bethinke themselves of a good *Peace*; or if that could not at the best hand be obtained, then to advise upon the way of a joynt league, both betwene themselves, and with the *Emperour*, against the disturbers of this so necessary a *Peace*; be they natives of the Empire, or bee they foreigners. And in as much as the *Palsgrave Fredericke*, (the causer both of these warres and miseries) after those most equall conditions propounded to him by the *Electors* in their *Dyet at Mulhausen*, is not to this day come; nor hath ever since desisted from such courses, as have beene troublesome both unto his Country, & the common peace; but hath stirr'd up others heretofore, and the *Hollanders* of latter times, unto the destruction of his owne Countrey: The *Emperours* request therefore was, that the *Electors* would bee pleased to passe an *Act of Counsell*, whereby the *Palsgrave* should continue a banished man without all hopes of returning, and that they would never vouchsafe to entertaine either peace or amity with him. He furthermore declared, how that the *Hollanders* having long since shaken off all due reverence unto the *Empire*, had with a sacrilegious boldnesse of late, both besieged and taken in, certaine of *His* good Cities and Dominions: now therefore it must be lookt unto, that the Empire suffer no damage; and the remedies must now be consulted upon, how the boldnesse of these robbers might best be restrained; and how that which unjustly they had taken away, might be recovered. The fourth point to be considered upon, was the warres of *Italy*, and the *French King*: who now invaded the rights of the Empire, and made himselfe an *Vampire* of such matters, as belong'd not unto his Cognizance; which is not to be endured, saith the *Emperour*. As for the *King of Sweden*, there be no causes of enmitie betwixt us: but if he will not condescend unto the *Imperiall Ambassador* the *Burggrave of Dhona*, and the *King of Denmarke* the *Mediator of the Peace*; then verily he is to be threatned with the power of the *Romane Empire*; and if he gave not over, then was his bold attempt to be chastised by force of Armes.

Last

But the King
of Sweden said
otherwise in
his Defence;
which see afterwards.

Last of all, were the Princes advised to consult vpon the meanes of maintaining a standing Army, and of the restoring of Martiall Discipline; and of the manner of laying, and of leu-
 uying the Impositions.

So soone as ever these *Propositions* were noyfed abroad, they were variously descanted vpon by diuers: most men admiring, that whereas the first Proposition tooke care how to establish a good Peace; the five other Articles breathed out nothing but menaces of warres and Armies. That the Sovereignie of the house of *Austria*, and the base enduring of seruitude by the other side, was the thing (forsooth) that must be called *Peace*. That all was now excused, by the rebellion of the *Bohemians*, the oversight of the *Palgrave*, and the stubborne spirits of *Mansfield*, and the rest. That those Armes which were at first taken vp against enemies, were now turned against the Common-wealth: For, after the differences were compounded with the King of *Denmarke*, there remained no enemy in the whole Empire; and yet the *Army* and the *Impositions*, were neuerthelessse commanded to be kept on foote. But now plainly was this driven at, that the private quarrels of the house of *Austria*, might bee maintained by the power of the *Romaine* Empire: which must thereby make another mans quarrell, her owne interest. But as for ^a *Fredericke*, the *Hollanders*, the ^b *Duke de Nivers*, and for his sake the *French* King, and the King of *Sweden*, to conclude; they all professe themselves injured by the *Austrians*, and to keepe firme amitie with the Empire. And suppose that *Fredericke* had invaded the Crowne of *Bohemia* vnjustly, and had merited punishment in that regard; yet had his *Electors* all dignity beene taken from him, and conferred vpon the Duke of *Bavaria*; before ever the consent of the *Princes* of the Empire had beene asked; the *Electors* gaine saying it: yea, the King of *Spaine* himselfe, being vtterly against it. People, moreover, were bold to Prophesie, that never should Peace retorne into the Empire, vnlesse the Prince *Palatine* were first restored into all, or into a good part of his lost dignitie and Dominions. For not hee in his owne person alone,

The Peoples
 construction
 of the Empe-
 rours Oration.

^a The King of
Bohemia.
^b Now Duke of
Mantua, whose
 Ancestors be-
 ing of a yonger
 house of *Man-
 tua*, settled
 themselves in
France; to
 whom for want
 of Issue, *Man-
 tua* is now
 fallen: the In-
 heritance wher-
 of being denied
 him by the
 Emperour, and
 the King of
Spaine set on;
 the *French*
 King appeared
 with an Army
 in fauour of
 him.

and

and his so many Children, and their posteritie, (which sooner of them were so minded,) would some time or other become the subject of more troubles; but the *Austrians* and *Spaniard*, with the *Hollander*; and the *Protestant* (who by putting the Prince *Palatine* out of the Colledge of *Electors*, should alwaies hereafter be too weake in number of voyces) with the *Catholikes*; would ever jarre with a perpetuated heart burning. But were that Prince re-estated in his ancient place; then should that too great power of the Duke of *Bavaria*, the heart-burning against the house of *Austria*, and the feares which the *Protestants* now stood in, bee all taken away.

a Deserts to the Emperor, vnderstand; and not to his Cofin the Prince *Palatine*.
 b While the Prince of *Orange* lay before *St. Herzogbisch*.
 c About the Dukedome of *Mantua*, which the *Spaniard*, perchance, could haue beene willing to haue seiled for himselfe in the Emperours name; who pretended the Dukedome to be a Fee or Forfeiture of the Empire.

And now that the Duke of *Bavaria* might neither bee afraid, nor asham'd, to lay aside the *Electors*hip, obtained by his valour and a deferrs; they enterposd this Counsell: to leaue (namely) a part of the *Palatine*, vnto him and his heires for ever; and, (which is sayd not to bee without example) to haue the *Electors*hip goe by turnes betweene them, from one unto another; either by terme of yeares, or lives. Moreover, as for the *Hollanders* notwithstanding they had renounced their allegiance to the King of *Spaine*; yet they fairely conserued the Majestie of the *Empire*; yea and that with their neighbouring Princes, (though *Catholikes*) they did religiously maintaine the Articles and Quarter of *Neutrallitie*. True it is, that by the right of Warre they had made themselves Masters of certaine places, which either the *Spaniard* before held, or they feared he would take in: whereas the *Emperour* on the contrary, not by them provoked by any injury, had without any Decree of the *Empire* to that purpose, all out of a private desire of his owne for the assisting of the King his Cofin; sent the count de *Monte-Cuculi*, even into the very heart of ^b *Holland* it selfe, with an Army. This was the cause of the revenge which they tooke afterward: nor did they more then enough in so doing, or committed any thing contrary to the Law of Armes. That for the Warres of ^c *Italy*, the Rights of the *Empire*, tis true, were pretended; but yet were they with the bloud, and at the charges of the

GERMANS

Germane Nation, maintained in behalfe of the King of *Spaine*. For as for the Duke de *Nivers*, hee was ever ready to haue fworne fealty, and done his homage to the Emperour: but indeed it no way stood with the *Spaniards* designs, to have a Prince so neere a neighbor unto his Dutchy of *Millaine*, that were infected with a *French* spirit. Against the King of *Sweden* they affirmed, how that the Emperour in ayde of his Cosin the King of *Poland* had sent a strong Army: and therefore ought not to take it ill, if by the same Law of Armes, that King should now assist his owne Cosins the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, condemned ^a before they were heard: revenging wihall, the priuate iniuries offered unto himselfe. These and the like discourses passed up and downe.

^b But the *Electors* in a graue and a solemne answer, insisted upon the miseries of the present times, the outrages committed in the warres, and the excessiueneesse of the Impositions; laying all the fault upon the author of all these, the new Duke of *Mecklenburg*, Generall of the Emperours great Army; through his sides, thus girding even at the Emperour himselfe; seeing, that vnto him He had given so large Commission (and that without the consent of the Princes of the Empire) as neuer before him any had: That there had an infinite Army beene gathered; to no use, unlesse to the destruction of their Country: that warre had beene commenced against such, as it had neuer beene denounced: That the Impositions, which by the Law of the Empire it had beene fit to have assessed by the joynt consent of the Princes; had at the pleasure of the said Duke beene imposed, and most rigorously exacted. They at the same time also affirmed, how that the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg* alone in these few yeares past, (besides those inestimable damages, which usually accompany the Warres, and the unruly Souldiers,) had beene faine to contribute (and that vnder the name of a Tribute) to the value of twenty Millions of * *Florens*.

At which time these seuerall complaints were also giuen up: The Duke of *Pomerland* complained himselfe for ten Millions drawne out of his Principality of *Stetin* alone; and

^a By the Emperour, to leese their Estates: Whereupon, *Walsieyn* with his Army seil upon the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, whom the Emperour hauing created Duke of *Friedland* before, now made D. of *Mecklenburg*.

^b The summe of the Princes Answer unto the Emperours Propositions.

* A *Florens* is about three shillings English.

The Dyet of Ratisbone.

that in one onely yeare, besides an unnecessary rabble of *Hang-byes, Drablers,* and the Skillery of the Army; there had beene one and thirty thousand foote, and seauen thousand five hundred and forty horse, biletted upon *Pomerland. William Landigrane* of *Hessen*, for his tribute of some certaine yeares, seven Millions; the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, monethly contributed an hundred and twenty thousand *Florens*. The Citty and State of *Norimberg*, twenty thousand a moneth: others likewise complained, of some more, some lesse, that had beene raked from them. They highly accused thereupon the prodigall luxury of the said Duke, his *Colonels* and *Captaines*, for their flanting of it in such rich Cloaths and house-hold stuffe, of gold and silver; and the incredible high keeping and trappings of their horses.

* *Walsteyns.*

At the same time there was a little booke shewed up and downe, wherein the ordinary provisions of * his house, the offices of his Court, and the names of those that had principall charge about him, were contained: and all these with larger allowance (as it was said) then those of the Emperours owne Pallace. Then was his so-much envied house, built at *Prage* out of the spoyles of the Empire, and upon the ruines of an hundred houses, (purposely pluckt downe for him,) euery where spoken of.

* *Walsteyn.*

Nor could any of these things be denied. But those times (as the Emperour excused it) and the power the enemy was then growne vnto, and the victory, depending upon speedy pursuite alone (nothing being safer in civill Warres, then expedition) could not away with that scrupulous order of the ancient customes. Many a dispute in writing hereupon passed too and againe, on both sides: in all which, the Emperour pressed no new Proposition or request: but the *Electors* mainly vrged, the cashiering of the new * Duke and his Army; to have a Peace made with the *French* King, and the Princes of *Italy*; yea with the King of *Sweden* also: whose Fleete was not as yet arrived upon the Coasts of *Pomer-*

* *Mr. Russdorffe*
by name,

land. The * Ambassador of *Fredericke* the *Palatine*, they were very earnest to have admitted to *Audience*, unto whom now comming

comming to the Dyet in company of the Kirg of great Brittaines^a Ambassador, they gaue assurance for his safe comming and returning. With the *Hollanders* last of all, they all, (but especially the Bishop *Elect*or of *Colein*, who lyes nearest to the danger) desired peace vpon any termes: a businesse of which moment, they all affirmed worthy to be referred vnto a Dyet of the whole Empire. Many things therefore the *Electors* by voyces at length carried, which fell heavy vpon the Emperour and his Courtiers.

Vnto *Walensteyn* therefore first of all, were there^b sent *John Baptista Verdenberg*, and *Gerard Quessenberg*; Barons both of them, and both of them enriched by him with many a mighty gift; and both of them alwayes beleueed, to be at Court the great aduancers of his Proiects. But euen therefore were they made choyce of before any others, as the fittest men to perswade with him. The taske which they vndertooke, seemed to be the difficultest of all the rest; it being beleueed that *Walensteyn* being a man of a most haughty spirit, accustomed to a military command, one that had bene Courted by the greatest Princes, and vpheld by infinite riches, would neuer dully endure such an affront, nor by his good will euer stoope againe vnto a priuate life. Cause to feare moreouer he had, lest they who neuer durst doe it when he was a *Generall*, would yet require their owne of him when he should become a priuate man. And the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*^c (they beleueed) likely hereby to be exposed to most certaine danger. All mens minds now full of expectation what would be the euent of that message; all men now afraid of new hurly-burlies; behold now (what euery body much admired^d) *Walensteyn* immediately obeyes the commandement of the Emperour. Some indeed surmised, that he being a fast seruant to the Emperour, though a gallantly magnificent spirited person; yet being now become inexorable by the many faults committed by his Souldiers, he would neuer be wrought to it, either by gifts or threatnings; or by any other deuises, such as vulgar spirits vse to be troubled withall; did therefore in his owne iudgement account it his

^b Vpon receipt of this message *Walensteyn* perceiuing this to bee

wrought by *Barbaria*, and hereby the *Iesuites*: with a chalke, upon his chamber doore, hee wrote these two verses. *The Iesuites and this times Reformation, will quite undoe all Walensteyns reputation* (All that he had conquered, hee meanes:) writing under the verses. *And the Imperiall Crowne, too.*

^c They feared lest he would use it, as the deuill did the Possessed; all to teare it, when he knew he was to leaue it. ^d Peoples guesses at the reason of *Walensteyns* so easie quitting of his Army.

a This *Kepler* hauing thirty yeares since calculated the Emperors natiuity: foretold him, That hee should indeed be a victorious Prince; but forwarned him withall, of hauing any wars with the King of Sweden, who (saith he) hath the Master-fortune of your Starres.

b The whole Empire is diuided into ten Circles or Provinces: each of which (besides their seuerall Princes) hath a President and foure Counsellors to assist him: who call the *Dyets* or *Land-dayes* to consult for the publike. All the Princes of the same Circle, be of one League.

c The *Pallatine*.

better course, to giue way unto envy; being in possibility one day to see both times and men fauourably disposed towards him, who turning with the times, might be changed to repentance. Others suspected him to be weighed downe with great promises, and to haue that way fallen off from the *Emperour*. There were some that said, that even by the skill of some in the Starres (wherein besides others he made vse of a *Kepler*, a great Master) and by the *Chaldeans* art, was fore-signified, his times and fates to be come: and that they gaue him this Counsell. Others, to conclude, beleeued him to be forced vnto it by necessity; and that by the cunning, even of *Caesar* himselfe, he was fetcht over; and quit that way of his great forces: and that his vaine heart, out of a hope and desire of warres with *France* and the glory of a new prey; was thus suddenly taken off from his mighty Army: and that he now remaind at *Memmingen* a prisoner as it were. But what ever the matter was, a very great thing it is, and neere vnto a prodigie: First, that *Caesar* condescended vnto the *Electors*, and Secondly, that *Walensteyn* so soone yecilded vnto the *Emperour*.

Another thing there is which the *Electors* now obtained; namely, that these innumerable numbers should be lessened, and the greatest part of the Souldiers disbanded. Then, *Caesar* promised also, that there should be no warres made vpon any, without the consent of the Princes. And that no Impositions should hereafter be laid, at the pleasure of the *Generall* of the Army, but in the *Land-dayes* of the seuerall *Circles*, as they call them. Beyond all this, the desires both of *Caesar* the *Electors*, and of the *French* Ambassador conspired in one consort to make vp a *Peace*, so vnwelcome and hated of the *Spaniard*: seeing that by it sure order was taken, first, for re-estating of the Duke de *Nivers* in the possession of *Mantua* and *Moniferat*: secondly, that the *(Germane)* Troopes should be recalled out of *Italy*; and lastly, that the passages of the mountaines in the *Grisons* *c* Countrey, should be layd open as before. None of which Lawes verily are of that nature, that for the obtaining of them, there was any need

need to distribute the quiet of so many Nations, to expend such vast treasures, and to shed the blood of so many thousands.

The Treaty with the *English* Ambassador, and the Prince *Palatines* Procurator, although it came to no head; yet thereby way was obtained for Prince *Fredericke* to finde Grace: and that those parts of his Dominions which are in the *Spaniards* hands, are now to be quitted vnto him: and he hath the liberty yet left him, to fulfill the Conditions offered him at *Mulhausen*. And thus, (which God turne to a good end,) doe we owe vnto *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, *Goths*, and *Vandalls*, that we are not vtterly despoyled of our *Armes*, nor too streightly curbed by the *Electors*; nor, finally, made the tenants of the *Clergy*.

For when as in the heate of these contentions yet continuing, newes was brought, both that the Baron of *Dhona* was come away from *Dantzick* without any hope of a Peace: and that the King of *Sweden* had already landed an Army in *Pomerlande*; made himselfe Master of *Stetin*, and at the same time put the *Imperialists* to flight; *Cesar*, supposing that to be an occasion to be made vse of; affirmed, that his despising of the Maiestie of the *Germane* Empire ought to be revenged vpon him; and that, that error was to be rectified by vertue, which they had run into * by delaying. These Propositions of *Cesars* were not a little helped forward by a private feare of the *Catholikes*: which was, least that not *Gustavus* alone, (a Prince but of small power) did thus stirre vp the masse weight of so great a warre; but that there were more of the *Protestants*, who out of a hatred to the present estate of things, and a desire of innovacion; and those, perchance, forreigne Princes too, should be deeply in the plot with him. These (Catholike Princes) therefore, thus drawne vnto it, not so much out of their loue vnto the *Emperour*, as out of their owne feares; agreed to the *Warres*, and aydes against him.

In the meane time (which thing was cunningly and closely conveighed, and whereof there had beene no mention

* In the time spent in the Treaty of Peace: which had better bin employed in sending an Army, to withstand his so neere approaching.

* The Empe-
rours Coun-
seller.

* The Empe-
rours Sonne,
King of Hun-
garia: whom
the Emperour
would faine
now haue pro-
cured to haue
beene cholen
King of the
Romane: which
is as much as
Heyre appa-
rant to the
Empire.

*Non nisi causa
cognita.*

made among any of the heads of the Consultation) was the designe for the Election and Crowning of the King of the *Romanes* mainly intended: and that by most cunning sollicitations, and the earnestest of their devises. *Egenberg*,* a man continually troubled with the Gowt, for which he seldom vsed to come off his bed; gaue particular *Visites* vnto the foure *Electors* present, and vnto the Ambassadors of the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marquessie of *Brandenburgh*, at their severall lodgings: finely insinuating unto them, how that the *Emperour* now well in yeares, was even weary of paines-taking, and was a man subiect to many diseases besides: that his affection was very good towards the Common-wealth, which he was now able to doe no greater seruice for, then to settle in it a good Successor. He put them in minde now and then, of the miseries of an *Inter-regnum*, intimated vnto them, the high deseruings of the house of *Austria*; wonderfully setting out the towardly hopefullnesse of King* *Ferdinand*.

To the same purpose, (for that the Ambassadors of the two absent *Electors* excused themselves, as having no instructions, or Commission to treat vpon that point) were there Letters dispatched vnto the *Electors* themselves; yea, the *Electors* good will was so little doubted of, that a certaine *Physician* of the Emperours Court, (and he none of the obscurest, as having a speciall vaine in *Poetry*) in a set *Poeme* which was printed at *Norimberg*, congratulated the *Father*, for the Crowne set vpon his sonne *Ferdinand* and the third his head, none almost contradicting it. Vnto which intimation (of *Egenbergs*) they all returned answer, magnificent enough for words, but empty for reality: highly thanking the *Emperour* for his Care of the Common-wealth, but that the Lawes of the *Empire* forbad them, to condescend at this time vnto his desires; seeing that by that Law, the *Electors* without particular knowledge of the Cause, could not appoint a *Dyet* for the Creating of the King of the *Romanes*: and that the full knowledge of the cause contained many particulars, which require both time and serious consultation. Then, that *Frauck-*
for

ford, was by the same Law, the place appointed for the *Ele-
tion*. That it were wisely done to take away all matter of ru-
mors: that people might have no cause to say, how all things
in that *Dyet*, were in the middle now of *Cæsars* Armies
frighing them on every side, not passed by the free voyces
of the *Electors*, but by a force and feare rather. Thus by a wise
dilatatory answer, were those requests turn'd off, which in-
right-downe tearmes, the *Electors* would not willingly have
denyed. But whether it were the Care of the publike good,
and to keepe their owne liberties; or that the ambitious coun-
sell of the Duke of *Bavaria* stept in betweene, I know not;
but very certaine it is, that great offence was taken at it, that
King *Ferdinand* in his Caroach, in all meetings, and where-
soever; still ambitiously affected the upper hand; which was
denyed to belong unto him, whilst his *Father* was living.
And the report was, that the Bishop Elector of *Mentz*, gave
Stralendorff Vice-chancellor of the *Empire*, a priuy *Item* to
that purpose.

The Law of Sovereignty eagerly raged in the meane time; and divers of the Gentry of *Franckenland*, *Schwabenland*, and the *Palatinate*, were there accused to have borne Armes, under *Mansfield*, * *Durlack*, and *Brunswick*, against the *Em-
perour*. Some affirmed them to be guilty: themselves said they onely found themselves guilty, by suffering their punish-
ment. The execution of this businesse, did the *Emperour* now commit unto *Wolfgang Rudolph Oss*: (a man accounted rather great, then good: taken t'other day out of the service of the Counts of *Hanaw*, into the number of the Court *Flyes* or *Instruments*;) commanding the goods of the condemned persons to be confiscated into his owne Exchequer: the *Electors* and other *Princes*, earnestly protesting against the proceedings; claiming, those *Gentlemen* to bee within their Dominions; and that these *Fees* which *Cæsar* now Confiscated into his owne Coffers, the *Gentlemen* did hold of them, and of their Ancestors; and that all such *Forfeitures* and *Attendants* were by the favour of former *Emperours*, and long custome, due unto them. *Cæsar* continued resolute notwithstanding; Don Cordova.

* The Mar-
quess of Baden
Lieutenant of
the Army of
the Princes of
the Union, for
the keeping of
the Palatinate,
and the Prote-
stant countries.
After the disol-
ving of the U-
nion in the
yeare 1621. he
the next yeare
fought with his
owne forces a-
bout *Sinsin*, be-
twixt the Pala-
tinate and *Wir-
temberg*: where
the good old
man was defea-
ted by *Tilly* and

standing; and dispatch away *Ossa* with a most ample Commission: than which action of *Cæsars*, none was generally taken in worse part. Because even bad Princes, though sometimes they punished such as were actually prov'd traitors, yet they alwayes too narrowly search not into every man, that was to himselfe guilty: that they husht vp many a foule thing, by a wise dissimulation, rather then by bringing it to open punishments. That hee that takes away one enemy, makes way for many. That hee especially who hath any thoughts of Peace-making in him, is not to take notice of every thing: for feare lest the whirlewinds after much adoe being now scarce layd, should bluster out againe into a vehementer tempest. That bodies weakned by a sicknesse, are not presently, againe to bee tampered withall by Physicke; but to be recouered with quiet. That scarcely can the actions of the best Princes be defended, much lesse theirs, which are alwayes suspected of avarice: That upon these grounds, *Cosimo de Medicis*, (a most wise * Prince,) alwayes left the Estates of such as were attainted, unto their Children and next kindred. Finally, the businesse which of its owne nature was grievous enough, would be made much heavier by the sharking of the Officers.

* Duke of Florence in Italy.

But these *Court-Harpies* forsooth, now after that vnder the pretence of treasons against the Emperour, and exercise of forbidden Religions; they had with their vndeaneley talons, foulely griped *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and both the *Austria's*, and wrung the *Nobility* and *Gentry* (whose case was rather to be pittied) out of their inheritances: their insatiable mawes being not yet full cramb'd they now whetted their Clawes and infamous beakes againe, to devour the wealth of the *Empire*. That their yawning gullets, were yet set wider upon the tenter-hooks, by the easinesse of the Emperour: in whose seruice, (he being a Prince too much governed by his Officers) men might offend with lesse feare, and greater reward. One thing there was that added more matter to these speeches; a word (namely) that scaping from *Werdenberg* was presently taken up by the people: how that the

the goods of the *Gentry* of *Frackenlands*, were already granted away vnto the lords of the *Emperours* privy Councell; both for the payment of their Pensions now many yeares behind, and also for the reward of their paines and faithfullnesse. Yet for all this, the names of the * Counts of *Meggau*, and *Trantmanstorff*, and of the Abbot of *Cremsmunster* (which three personages, by what title I know not, had out of the Exchequer received some of the escheated goods) they much scorned and despised, as new and strange preferments: for a disposition there is bred in the bone of vs mortals; with ill eyes to looke a squint at other mens newly acquired happinesse; and with an equall repining to measure other mens good, and our owne iniuries. But *Cesar*, shall I say, or these that beare all the sway at Court, remained resolute and peremptory in the matter, all loath to loose so plentifull a Fishing.

* I belecue that these three having thus gotten estates, had also new titles given them by the Emperour, for the first of which they were hated, and for the last, scorned by the *Germane* Nation, that stand much vpon their ancient Nobility. This Abbot of *Cremsmunster*, was preferred to the Bishopricke of *Vienna* in August following.

You haue long expected, my noble Friend, to heare what hath bene moved, argued, and decreed in this *Dyet*, concerning the restitution of the Church-goods. That shall I briefly tell you of. It stood not with the *Emperours* honor, againe to submit a case already decided by himselfe, and wherein he had by his *Proclamation* declared his pleasure, vnto the censure of others. Nor any whit of fauour was there all this while shewed vnto the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*, the Counts of *Hobenloe* and *Waldeck*, the Cities of *Strasburg* and *Norimberg*: who by sentences every day passed against them, were commanded to quit the goods of the Church. And thus may it hereby sufficiently appeare, how that that distinction of time agreed vpon, and the *Transaction* of *Passaw*, hath not hitherto bene obserued, no not by *Cesar* himselfe; but that that of the following time hath been obserued; seeing, that the credit of all proofes, though neuer so cleare, hath bene overthrowne by cavils and by subtleties. Certaine it is, that the Count of *Furstenberg*, *President* * of the *Iudgement*, returned no other answer vnto *Cesar* * *Judicij Prae- par Verband Feilsch*, Chancellor to the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*.

denburg, complaining of the vniust sentence decreed against the Counts of *Hohenlo*, than this vulgar *Verse*.

Fronte capillata est, posthac occasio calva.

That, *occasion* is to be taken by the foretop, because she is bald behind. Which same man in a familiar manner thus answered vnto *George Muller* (whom you well know) and to my selfe: that seeing our *Counts* ^a had confessed themselves, for the space of fourescore yeares and vpwards, to haue kept the possession of the *Church-Goods*; it followed necessarily, that they must with a good will leaue them for as long time vnto the *Catholikes*: and that after that terme, they might possibly returne vnto the *Protestants* againe: These mockes were added, vnto Iustice denyed vs.

And yet about the latter end of the *Dyet*, the Ambassadors of *Franckenlands*, *Schwaben*, of the *Saxon* Princes also, and the Duke of *Brunswick*, and of certaine Citties besides: delivered in writing the *forme* and the *decrees* of that ^b *Trans-action*, vnto the *Chancellor* of the Bishop Elector of *Mentz*: and he on the other side in another writing declared vnto them, the conditions vnto which the *Catholike* Princes seemed to haue consented. And to this passe the matter at last came, that for the further compounding of all differences, the time was appointed to bee in *February*, and the place *Franckford*.

The *Catholike* party treated the ^c businesse in good earnest: but whether the reason of it were, for that intelligence being euen now giuen them by their Spies of certaine secret leuies of Souldiers, at that instant made by the *Elect*or of *Saxony* and some others in *Franckenlands*: and that they standing in feare thereupon of further troubles, were desirous to maintaine in the *Protestants* the hope of a good agreement; I cannot easily determine: time will discover all. Of all which: as also how things now stand betwixt the Princes of the *Catholike League*: and of the Orders taken (for shew rather, than

^a The Masters of *George Muller*, and of the Author.

^b Of *Passaw*, held Anno 1552. in which *Dyet*, *Charles 5.* and King *Ferdinand* decreed, that the *Lutherans* should not be molested for Religion, or for holding the Church-lands, which was againe confirmed in the *Dyet* of *Ausburgh*, held Anno 1555. The violaters of the agreement of *Passaw* to be iudged enemies to the Empire. And this they now complaine the Emperour to haue done.

^c That the orders of *Passaw* might be kept, and the *Protestants* not bee too suddenly cast out of the Church lands.

than for continuance) about the manner of paying the Soul-
diery; we shall at my coming into—*Land*, more com-
modiously speake together. Farewell my noble Friend, *N.*
N. and still loue me.

Your Obseruant,

N. N.



D 2


THE



THE PROTESTANTS

Dyet of LEIPSICH, beginning
February 8. 1630. And ending
Aprill 3. 1631.

With what followed vpon it, vntill their ioyning
with the King of *Sweden*.

 He Imperiall *Dyet* thus ending *November* 1.
left matters in farre worse estate than it found
them; for that men perceived now their ve-
ry hopes to be taken away, as their liberties
and goods had beene before. And the *Prote-*
stant Princes finding themselves startled by foure things e-
specially, perceived it high time now for them to take the
Alarme. The first of the foure was this: that whereas the
Duke of *Saxony* had in the time of the *Dyet* written aduice
vnto the Emperour, of the King of *Sweden*s approaching:
the Emperour tells him againe, how he hoped that himselfe
(*Saxon*) and *Brandenburg* would well ayde him, with mo-
ney, munition, and other necessaries. By which answer,
Saxony perceiued a new bill of charges comming vpon the
Protestants next those parts, where the King of *Sweden* was
landed. The second was this: the round course taken by the
Emperour for the recovering of the Church-Lands: which
neither the *Elect*or of *Saxony* was able to stay by his Letters
vnto the Emperour; nor the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg* and o-
ther Princes, with their presence at the *Dyet*: but that even
before their owne faces, daily Commissions were sent out a-
gainst them. A third was this; that rigide course (taken by
aduice

advice of the *Iefuites*) for Reformation of the *Proteftant Churches* and *Schooles*, and the forbidding of the libertie of the *Auguftane Confefſion*. The fourth was, that *Decree* of the Emperours (published foure dayes before the breaking vp of the *Dyet*, though hammered vpon long before :) for the continuance of the Warres againſt the King of *Sweden*: whereas the way had beene propounded and adviſed vpon before, how to compound the matter, rather than how to continue the troubles. And that which aggravated the *Decree* for the warres being; not onely that the Princes were to be at the charges of it, but that the levies were to be layd and collected, not by the conſent of thoſe who ſhould pay them, but at the pleaſure of the Imperiall *Commiſſaries*: for the moderating of whoſe power, and reſſing the numbers and inſolencies of the Souldiers, notwithstanding ſome ſlight promiſes were now made; yet how far they would be kept, was in their owne pleaſures. The *Proteſtants* by theſe arguments being not onely made ſuſpicious, but ſenſible too: that there were not too many good intentions in the Emperour towards them, their Eſtates or Religions; begin to enter into a Conſultation for their owne ſafetie. The plot for it was layd thus. That whereas there had beene a Conference betwixt them and the *Catholikes* at the former *Dyet*, concerning the Church Lands; the further treatie thereupon, was referred vnto a *Dyet* (procured by the *Catholikes*) to be held at *Franckford* vpon *Mayn*, in *Auguſt* following; the Duke of *Saxony* ſhould write his Letters vnto the Emperour, (which was ſeconded by the mediation of the *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Bavaria*,) entreating libertie for the *Proteſtants* to hold a *Dyet* by themſelues, in ſome convenient place; that ſo by their vnited Counſels they might be provided, for an answer at the future *Dyet* of *Franckford*.

The Emperour grants the *Dyet*.

The Imperiall aſſent being thus obtained; the *Proteſtant* Princes by their Letters and Ambaſſadours agree vpon the *Dyet*: the place to be *Leipſich*, and the time the 8th. of *Februrary*. That the ſeverall Princes and States therefore might know before-hand, what Inſtructions to giue vnto the Am-

Saxonyes Let-
ters.

bassadors they were to send; the Duke of *Saxony* in his *Invitatory* Letters to each of them, layes open the purpose of the intended *Dyet*; fairely communicating the maine propositions, both vnto them, and to the Emperour. The contents whereof were; First, to consult how the Church might with a good conscience be maintained in her ancient liberties and happy estate. Secondly, How to keepe their due obedience to the Emperour, and yet preferue the ancient Constitutions and Peace of the Empire. Thirdly, How to maintaine correspondency with the *Catholike* Princes. And fourthly, what to answer for themselves both in generall and particular, as well concerning the maintenance of the reformed Religion, as to the Emperours *Edict* concerning the Church-Lands, when they should come to meete at the *Dyet* of *Franckford*.

The Protestant
party in the
Empire.

The Princes thus invited, and the time now come; vpon the fourth of *February* 1631. the *Elect*or of *Saxony* enters *Leipfich* in great state; and the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh* a little after him. Thither in person came these *Protestant* Princes also. *Christianus* (another) *Marquesse* of *Brandenburgh*. *Iohn William*, and *Bernard*, Dukes of *Saxon-Weymar*. *William*, *Landgrau*e of *Hessen*, *Fredericke* *Marquesse* of *Baden*. *Augustus* Prince of *Anhalt*. *Fredericke* Count of *Solmes*. *Iohn George*, and *Ernest Lodowike*, Counts of *Mansfeild*, and the (deposed) Dukes of *Mecklenburg*. These Princes sent their Ambassadors. The Duke of *Deuxponts*. *Iohn Ernestus* another Duke of *Saxony*. *Frederick Vrick*e, Duke of *Brunswicke*. The Duke of *Lunenburg*. The seuerall Princes of the *Circles* of *Schwaben* and *Franckenlandt*. The Lady of the *Abbey* of *Quedlinburg*. The Bishops *Administrators* of *Mecklenburg*, and of *Bremen*. The Counts of *Stolberg*. The Barons of *Rufsen* and *Schomberg*. These Townes and States send their *Agents* also. *Norimberg*, *Strasburg*, *Franckford*, *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, *Brunswicke*, *Hildesheim*, *Mulhuysen* and *Northuisen*. Duke *Lodowick Fredericke*, *Administrator* of the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg* was newly dead; and Duke *Iulius* not yet settled: and therefore being not able to come himselfe, he sent the

the Vice-Chancellor of the Dukdome called Doctor *Löfner*, and some other Counsellors as Deputies for that Dutchy. And these be the *Protestants* party in the Empire: some whereof being *Lutherans* and some *Calvinists*; they first of all agree to haue that distinction of names (which had caused so much Schisme and hatred heretofore) to be vtterly taken away: making a generall decree, that both Professions should from thence forth be called by one name of *Evangelicalls*.

That is, Professors of the Gospel.

No man was suffered to stay within the towne, whose businessse was not knowne: the streets ends were chained vp and barricadoed; guards set at the seuerall ports; and the keyes of the gates euery night brought into the Dukes chamber. And all this, was, to prevent Spyes and surprizals. The Duke *Elect*or of Saxony (on whose greatnesse and countenance, the Party and Action very much depended) makes a speech first of all, which had reference vnto his former Letters of Inuitation vnto them; protesting withall, his owne firmenesse and forwardnesse for the peace of the Empire, and the maintenance of the Religion: and that he would be ready to aduenture both life and goods in the Cause: so desiring every man freely to giue his Councell in such manner, as they might be able to render a faire account of it vnto the Emperour. Vnto this meeting the King of Sweden also sends his Ambassadour Doctor *Chemnitzius*; who in his Masters name delivers them this assurance. That his Maiesties intentions were no other, than to restore the Empire to her ancient peace, the Princes to their liberties, and to defend the Church in her Religion; telling them moreouer, how that the French King was newly entred into a League with him for five yeares to come. The Ambassadour had both speedy Audience, and honourable entertainment. The Dyet (to be briefe) brake vp vpon *Palme-Sunday* the third of *Aprill* following. The conclusions agreed vpon, themselves expresse in their Letters, in humble and complaining manner, enlarged in many sheets of Paper, sent by an expresse Currier vnto the Emperour: in which their ioynt desires were thus signified.

Saxonys Oration.

Their

Their humble
remonstrance
vnto the Em-
perour.

Their complaint and Remonstrance, I reduce into these Propositions.

That the *Golden Bull* and Constitutions of the Empire, had of late beene all abused. That the Emperours late *Edit* for restitution of the Church-Lands: and his endeavours to root out the *Protestant* Religion, were the maine causes of these late troubles. The first of these, breeding jealousies and disscontents betwixt the *Protestants* and the *Catholikes*: and the second, tending to the vtter ruine of the two *Electors* of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*. Then they complaine of injustice done vnto particular Princes and Cities: some of which were injured, by the violent taking away of their Church-Lands: as the Dukes of *Wirsenburgh*, and *Brunswick*, the Prince of *Anhalt*; the Counts *Hohenloe*, *Stolberg*, *Linpe*, *Valdecht*, *Vershumb*, *Erpach*, &c. The Towne of *Ansburg*, and others. Some hindered in the exercise of their Religion: as *Augustus* and *Fredericke*, Princes *Palatines*, and yonger brethren vnto *Wolfgang William*, *Palatine* of *Newburg*, now turned *Papist*. Others had their estates confiscated: as the Lady * *Electresse Palatine*, and her Sonne *Lewis*, Prince *Palatine*; the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, &c. for whom the whom Colledge of *Electors* had interceded in the late *Dyet*, but not prevayled. Others complaine of the violent altering of their Feods and Tenures of the Lands and Lordships: as the last before named Princes, and *John Casimire* *Elect*or of *Saxony*: into whose Lands the Imperiall Commissaries haue with force and Armes intruded; changing the Tenures of the Tenants, and altering the Religion. *Ernestus* *Marquesse* and *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh* complains of the same wrongs offered unto his Pupils, the yong *Marquesse* * of *Onspach*. *Vlme* Duke of *Brunswick* complains, first of theravages of his Lands done by *Tilly*, vpon pretence of moneys owing to the King of *Denmarke*; and made over by the said King vnto the Emperour, who employed *Tilly* thus to straine for them: Secondly, of the seisure of his Bishopricke of *Hildeheim*: and thirdly, that the chiefe Towne of his owne residence, (*Wolffenbuttle*) had beene forced to take an Imperiall Garrison.

Others

* The mother
and brother of
the King of
Bohemia: *Lewis*
being Duke
of *Simmern*.

* Which are of
the house of
Brandenburgh:
their Lands ly-
ing by *Nurem-
berg*: of which
they write
themselues
Burgavants.

Others complaine, how they might not haue the benefite of the Law ; but were driuen away by threatnings and discourtesies The Ele.ctors and Princes complaine of contemptes and indignities offered vnto their perfons : fome of them hauing beene threatned the *Bastinado* by fome of the Emperours Souldiers. The Cities and Circles of the Empire complaine, that vndue and exceffiuue Impositions and Taxes haue beene laid vpon them : not by the consent of themfelues (as the Imperiall Lawes command) but at the pleasure of any of the Emperours Commisfaries. That vnder colour of protecting them, they haue beene forced to affoord Quarter and maintenance, vnto the Imperiall Armies : who when they should indeed haue defended them, most cowardly ran away. That when they would not endure the souldiers insolencies, they haue beene declared enemies of the Empire, and forbidden to defend themfelues. That their Lands haue beene giuen to Souldiers, as if they had beene Conquered. That they haue been forced to contribute to imaginary companies of Souldiers, (perchance to foure or fiue) as if they had beene a compleat band. That the Commisfaries haue assigned Quarters and passages vnto the Souldiers, without euer asking leaue of the Princes or Countries. That people haue beene tortured for their money; had their Cattell driuen away ; their houses fired ; and all Commerce driuen out of their Country. That the Souldiers neither obserued martiall discipline, nor morall honesty : neither keeping the Lawes, nor fearing God. That Virgins and women haue beene ravished vpon the high Altars. That if the weekly Contributions were not paid at the Commisfaries absolute pleasure, the souldiers then spoyled the Countrey. The Marquesse of *Brandenburg* complaines, that notwithstanding the King of *Sweden* had two parts of his Country (the old and the new *Mark* :) yet was he forced to pay a full Contribution for the whole Marquisate. That himfelfe, by the Souldiers so long lying in his Country, was left so poore ; as he was not able to entertaine a Garrison for the defence of his owne Palace : and was faine to abridge euen the necessary

The Dyet of Leipſich.

proviſions of his owne Table and Family. That the Souldiers entertain'd by the *Proteſtants* for their owne defence, haue beene turn'd againſt them, to take away the Church-Lands. That treble more Contributions haue beene raiſed againſt no enemy, then euer were when the *Turke* was in *Germany*. That when the Princes of the houſe of *Saxony*, as namely, *Altemburg*, *Weymar*, and *Coburg*, had excuſed themſelves of diſability to pay each of them 1454. Dollars a moneth, which the Commiſſary *Oſſa* had required of them; then *Tilly* threatned to fetch 10000. Dollars a moneth out of them. That conſidering all this, they could perceiue nothing elſe, but that the Emperour had intended their vtter ruine: whereas he had dealt more gently with thoſe of his owne hereditary Dominions. That all this is moſt contrary vnto the Oath of the Emperour, and vnto the Lawes of the Empire: and for ſuch, hath beene complained vpon, by the ſeuerrall Electors and Princes; and by them proteſted againſt in the late *Dyet of Ratiſbone*. Wherefore they now humbly petition to be relieued; proteſting otherwiſe, that they are no longer able to endure it: but ſhall be enforced to defend their perſons, their Conſciences, their Eſtates and Subiects. Reſolving notwithstanding to continue their due loyalty and obedience vnto the Emperour: humbly now deſiring a faire and a gracious Answer from him. *Leipſich, March, 18. 1631*

Their Conclu-
ſions publiſhed.

Their Concluſions were answerable vnto their Propoſitions.

1. That conſidering it was their finnes which deſerued theſe puniſhments; they command publike prayers to be made vnto Almighty God, for the diuerting of theſe miſeries.

2. That meanes might be thought vpon, and a friendly Treaty appointed with the *Catholike Princes*; for remouing of all iealouſies, and reſtoring of good termes and concord betwixt them: as for ſeuenty yeeres before it had bene.

3. That when the time and place for this Treaty were once appointed; the *Proteſtants* ſhould there appear a little before,

before, to prepare themselves what to say in it.

4. And the fairelyer to dispose both *Cæsar* and the *Catholikes*, vnto their intentions; that their grieuances should in humble manner be before-hand by Letter presented, both vnto the *Emperour*, and the three *Catholike Electors*.

5. That these grieuances should in those Letters be presented, to be contrary vnto the Emperours Oath; the Imperiall Lawes; the priuiledges of the Princes; the honour and safety of the Empire. That the warres would vndoe all; the insolencies of Commissaries and Souldiers were so insufferable, as that it stood neither with their Consciences, their safeties, nor their honours, to suffer themselves and Subjects, to be any longer thus abused: and that they would, hereupon, desire the benefit of the Emperours so often promised protection.

6. That seeing these greater and fuller Assemblies, were both chargeable and tedious; they agreed that certaine Deputies should, as necessity required, be in the names of all the rest appointed; both to treat and determine of, what should seeme conuenient for the Common cause.

7. They decree of leuies of Souldiers (both of horse and foot) to be made in their seuerall Dominions and Diuisions: without crossing the Constitutions of the Empire, or offence of any; and onely in their owne defence.

8. That whereas in a Dyet of the Empire held 1555. it had beene decreed; how that neighbouring Princes should liue neighbourly; and if any oppressed others, the rest should relieue them: this reliefe they now promise one another; desiring that if in these troublesome times, the leuies and other carriages, could not possibly be euery way agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire, that it might not be interpreted to be done of purpose.

The Dyet of
Augsburg.

9. They decree the continuance of their loyalty and obedience, vnto his Imperiall Majesty.

10. They agree also vpon the proportion of the Leuies. Thus. The *Electors of Saxony* engages himselfe, to raise sixe Regiments. *Brandenburg*, three. The seuerall *Circles of Swabia*,

The Dyet of Leipſich.

ben, the *Rhyne*, and *Franckenlandt*, three Regiments a peece; and the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, agreed to furniſh monyes for the rayſing and paying of one Regiment. Each Regiment of foote was to be 3000. ſtrong, and of horſe 1000. And thus the *Dyet* being ended vpon *Palme Sunday*, with a Sermon: *Saxony* diſplayes his *Deſenſue Banner*; beats vp his Drummes, begins his *Leuies*; and ſo at their comming home, doe the reſt of the Princes.

Theſe Concluſions and Reſolutions of the *Proteſtants*, were not a little boggled at, at Court; did not ſlightly diſpleaſe the Emperour; and ſtarte the *Catholike Leaguers*, with their Adherents. The *Proteſtants* heare of it on both eares: For this, they are both by words and writings, both threatned, and reuiled: yea their new League and ſtrength, were by ſome *Conſidents*, not a little ſcoffed and ſcorned at. But they that had bene vſed to hard deeds before, were ſufficiently hardned againſt foule words, now; they were not to be diſcouraged this way: they did their buſineſſe, and let the others talke their talkes. Things going thus on; it was by the middle of *May* euery where perceiued, How that theſe *Leaguers* of *Leipſich*, were now in very good earneſt. For now vpon the taking of *Magdenburg*, the *Proteſtants* ſtrongly ſuſpecting by the inhumane crueltie there vſed by the *Imperialiſts*; that it was not a heate of warre alone, but that there was a Coare of malice diſcouered in it: not an *Imperiall*, but a *Popiſh* ſpite, vnto that City. about others: for hauing bene one of the firſt that harboured *Luther* and his Religion: they begin to make it their owne caſe; fearing that for their Religions ſake, all they were likely not to be much better vſed. Some therefore of the neighbour Princes (theſe namely of *Saxony* and *Swaben*) demand of the Cities of *Ulm* and *Memmingen*, &c. ſituate in *Swaben*, and neer by the River of *Danubius*; (which were of the *Proteſtant* League with them) to entertain for Garrriſons ſome of theſe new leuied Forces. *Memmingen* conſents: but *Ulm* being a greater City, relies vpon her own ſtrength. Theſe things being done, Command is giuen by the Emperour vnto *Eggon* Count of *Furſtenberg*.

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Furstenberg, (appointed Generall for the Circle of *Swaben*) to imploy those 8000. (lately come out of *Italy*, after that the warres of *Mantua* were ended) together with some eight or ten thousand more, against those Townes aforesaid. *Furstenberg* presses so hard vpon *Memmingen*; that about the beginning of *June*, he enforceth it to renouice the new league, and to purchase the Emperors pardon, at the rate of 50000. *Florens* ready pay : and 25000, monethly Contribution. The *Protestants* League being now noysed abroad, and another meeting at the latter end of *May*, at the same *Leipsich* intended; thither come the Ambassadors of *England*, *Sweden*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburg*: There is the vnitng of their forces with the King of *Sweden* propounded, but not concluded : onely the passage of *Wirttemberg* heretofore denyed him by *Saxony*, is now desired againe, to be open for his Army. Mr. *Tilly*, about the same time, dispeeds a message vnto *Saxony*; with overtures of a peace; promising shortly to come himselfe, with sufficient Commission to confirme it. This being suspected to be a plot, either to divert or stagger the resolution of the Duke, or a tricke to gaine time; and that *Tillys* Commission might perchance be in his scabbard; the message was not accepted: notwithstanding that *Tilly* did in mid-*June* following, come in person indeed; and at *Oldsleben* had treaty with the Dukes Ambassadors.

When this would not doe, and the Emperour by the Dukes second Letters (dated the day after the end of the late *Dyet*) vnderstanding the resolution of the *Leaguers*: which by their generall levies he perceived them ready to maintaine : and hearing withall, the King of *Sweden* to be victoriously already advanc't, quite through *Pomerland & Mecklenburg*, into some places of *Brandenburg*: out-thunders *His* Imperiall *Bann* against the *Leipsich Leaguers*, dated at *Vienna*, *May* 14. peremptorily forbidding any place of the Empire, to grant either reliefe, passage, or place of quarter, muster, or rendezvous, vnto any of their forces: commanding every man, to destroy, kill, and persecute them as enemies : and the easier to dehort the *Leaguers*, his Majesty offers

The Emperors
Proclamation
against them.

The Dyet of Leipſich.

fers to releaſe them of their Oaths, taken in prejudice of him at *Leipſich*; and to grant pardon to as many as ſhould come in: vpon paine of death forbidding all their Subiects, either to contribute to their leuies, or to ſerue vnder their Enſignes; but to turne both their moneyes and perſons towards the advancement of his Imperiall ſeruices, promiſing the freedom of Conſcience and Eſtates, to all that ſhould thus obey him.

Diuers people are naturally afraid of thunder: ſome of the *Leaguers* therefore, (and eſpecially the graue-headed Burgers in the richer Cities) began now to quake at the noiſe of this ſo hideous a Proclamation. Which feare of theirs, much coold their bloods; made them the leſſe zealous and warme in the reſolution. But he that hath not courage enough to fight, hath wit enough commonly to excuſe his cowardiſe. So fell it out here; diuers of the backwardest palliating their owne remiſſeneſſe, with the newes they pretended to haue heard, of the mammering of the chiefe man in the action, the Duke of *Saxony*. And this had like to haue arreſted the whole Deſigne. *Saxony* hearing of all this, notwithstanding he was at that inſtant hard laid at by *Hagen Muller*, the Emperours Ambaſſadour, to come ouer to his Maſter: yet (to prevent a iealouſie) would he not ſo much as once ſpeake with them then at *Torgau*; but referred him for Audience ouer vnto his priue Councell.

Hagen Mullers Propoſitions were theſe foure:

1. To conſult how the buſineſſe about the Church-Lands, might beſt be compounded.
2. How the inconueniencies occaſioned by the Warres, might be eaſed.
3. That the agreement of *Leipſich* for ſtanding vpon their owne defence, might be Cancelled.
4. That he would aduiſe how a peace might honourably be concluded with the *Swedes*; and that the Duke would mediate it. The answer of the Dukes Councell is too long to inſert: and to be briefe, the Ambaſſador returns not well ſatisfied. Immediately hereupon, the Duke diſpatches his Letters vnto the ſeueral *Leaguers*: aſſuring them of his owne Conſtancy;

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Constancy; and inuiting them with all speed, to hasten their preparations.

These Letters of *Saxony* brought about the matter againe; and he, to shew that he meant to doe more than write Letters; layes sure guardes vpon his owne Frontiers, some eight or ten thousand men: proceeding warily hitherto, and all vpon the defensiuē. The *Protestant* Princes of *Swaben* (which lye along the *Danubie*, betweene the Dukes of *Wirtenburg* and *Bavaria*) doe hereupon assemble at *Esslingen*; resolving to sticke close to the Articles of *Leipsich*: reenforcing their leuies thereupon. And now the faire City of *Norimberg* in the vpper *Palatinate*, retournes to her former resolution; notwithstanding the particular threatnings of the Emperour, to giue the spoyle of it vnto their great neighbour, the Duke of *Bavaria*. The City of *Strasburg* armes also: and the City of *Vlme*, encouraged by the new Administrator of *Wirtenburg*, Duke *Iulius*; refuses to giue passage to the late troopes, comming that way out of *Italy*: and send three hundred Muskettiers to ayde their neighbours of *Memmingen*, against them.

The Landgrauē of *Hessen* (against whose Country, it was generally reported, that *Tilly* would forthwith come; and that he was already for that purpose vpon his March as farre as *Duringen*) bestirres himselfe all this while; leuies men, and fortifies his Frontiers. *Tilly* sends, before he comes to him: and that these foure Demands.

1. To pay the arrier of the contribution, due vnto the Em-
perour. *Tillys quarrell to Hessen.*

2. To giue sufficient hostages, or security, for the future. Directly professing himselfe either a friend or a foe, to the Emperour.

3. Immediately to cashiere his Army.

4. To lay open his passages for the Emperours forces: to receiue Imperiall Garrisons into *Cassell* and *Zigenheim*; and to giue quarter to fise other Regiments.

Hard termes, all. Vnto which the *Landgrauē* retournes though a Negative, yet a modest answer. This way not speedings.

The Dyet of Leiplich.

speeding : it seemes the way of practise and of trechery was attempted: for the *Landgrau*, presently vpon this, discovers some correspondency entertained by two or three of his owne chiefe Lords with *Tilly*, for the delivering vp his two chiefe Townes of *Cassell* and *Zigenheym*; for which they are executed. *Tilly*, after this, in a rage sends three severall troupes into his Countrey : his owne intended expedition against him being diverted, by newes of the King of *Sweden*.

All this while (namely vntill the latter end of *Iune*) was there no assurance of the *Protestant* Princes purpose to vnite with the King of *Sweden* : but they all stood vpon termes of neutrality ; preserved their obedience unto the Emperour ; kept themselves onely upon the defensue ; without once offering any Act of Hostility, where they were not first provoked. *Saxony* had now 17000. foote, and 3000. horse, all in a readinesse. Vpon the same termes, stands the Marquesse Elector of *Brandenburgh* : who notwithstanding the neare alliance, betwixt the King of *Sweden* and himselfe, (the King having married the Sister of the said Marquesse :) yet that he seemed farre enough from vniting with him ; appears by an action of his, which had like to haue cost him dearly. The Elector denyes a request of the Kings, for two passages for his Army, (now in the *Brandenburghers* Country) and especially for that the Marquesse, at this time, desired his Towne of *Spandau* againe; which, upon some termes, had at the first bin lent unto the King. Which the King taking very unkindly, (diuers Circumstances perchance occurring) all of a sudden besieges the Electors Towne of *Berlin*, bending his Cannon upon the very pallace ; and threatning to pillage it. The difference is at length appeased by the *Electresse* ; together with the promise of 30000. Ryx Dollars a moneth ; and to haue the Towne of *Spandau* (*Custrine* he also desired) againe consigned over unto him, as before. The reason of which deniall in the Elector, wee shall hereafter guesse at, when wee come to handle the Kings proceedings, by himself. This done, the King about the middle of *Iune*, returns from his Campe unto *Stetin* ; there to giue audience unto the *Russian* Ambassador,

Unkindnesse
betwixt Swe-
den and Bran-
denburg.

factor, who brought him an offer from his Emperor, of a great power of money towards the maintenance of his Warres: requesting on the other side, some Commanders of the King to guide his Army against the *Pole*; for which Army, he also desired passage thorow the Kings Country.

About the beginning of *July*, the *Crabats*, it seemes, being the forerunners of those 18000. Imperialists, that had some while layn about *Vlm* and *Memmingen*; passe over the *Danuby* into the Duke of *Wirtenburgs* Country; where they plunder and spoyle 11. Townes and Villages; whom Duke *Julius*, (newly chosen Administrator) meeting withall; what with his owne forces, and what with three companies of foote, and two Cornets of horse, now sent vnto him from *Vlm*; utterly defeats three troopes of their horse. Thus farre this new Administrator did bravely. But the rest of the Emperours Army vnder *Furstenburg* (having now brought *Memmingen* vnder Contribution) passing the *Danuby* after their *Crabats*; first take in *Reitling*, an Imperiall Towne; Duke *Julius* looking on: who no sooner perceiues them to make towards his Army, now lying at *Tubing*; but his heart presently failes him; and upon the second day of *July* being Friday, shamefully yeelds to the signing of these Articles, which *Furstenburg* presents vnto him

The *Protestant* party weakened, by the revolt of *Wirtenburg*.

1. To disclaime the *Dyet of Leipsich*; to yeeld obedience vnto the Emperour: and as Hostages thereof, to resigne up his Brothers widow and Children, into the Emperours protection.

But these were not delivered over; but sent otherwhere.

2. To dismisse his Army, giving leave to those that would, to serve the Emperour; the rest to sweare, never to beare Armes against the Emperour.

3. To give Biller and Provisions vnto the Imperiall Armie.

Tubing is hereupon yeelded vnto the Emperour: the fortune and example whereof, is followed by other Cities, both in that Dukedome, and throughout *Swaben*: and by *Vlm* among the rest. The terror strikes one way, as farre as *Heilbrunn* in the same Dutchy; within halfe a dayes journey of the

The Dyet of Leipfich.

lower *Palatinate*; who thereupon difmiffe their forces: and on the other fide, the City of *Norimberg* quakes, in the vpper *Palatinate*. Infomuch, as (in a manner) all *Swaben* and *Franckenland*, fall off from the *League*; and come vnder the Emperours deuotion.

Hessen ftands firme.

The Landgrau of *Hessen* remains firme for all this: and Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar* now peeceing in with him; *Hessen* raifes a new Fort neere *Ifenach*: and fome of *Tillyes* Vant-carriers having now preffed upon him as farre as the Riuer *Werra*, yea and affaulted his new Fort (though with fome losse:) he withdrawes his troupes difperfed before upon his Frontiers; and formes a ftanding Campe betwixt *Caffell* and *Efchwegen*. We are by this time come into the middle of *Iuly*. About which feafon the Duke of *Saxony* (now much moved with the revolt of *Wirtzburg* and *Schwaben*;) calls his Parliament together to *Dresden*: and propounds thefe feven Articles vnto them.

Saxony calls a Parliament.

1. Whether he were beft to fend any body to appeare for him, at the approaching Dyet of *Franckford*?

2. What to answer the Emperour, now preffing him to renounce the Conclufions of *Leipfich*?

3. How to behave himfelfe towards *Tilly*, who now began to vfe hoftility towards thofe in * *Duringen*?

* Of which Country, the Duke of *Saxony* is Protector

4. How to answer the Duke of *Bavaria*, demanding him to lay downe Armes?

5. How to pay, and where to quarter their owne Souldiers.

* They meane the King of *Sweden*, though they thinke not good to name him.

6. Whether they were beft to joyne * with a certaine great Prince, or not.

7. What were beft to be done, for the relieving of the Bifhopricke of *Magdenburgh*?

What their refolution was, appeares by the fucceffe: for within ten dayes after this, (that is, upon *Auguft* the fecond) the Duke with his Feild-Marfhall *Arnheim*; Mufters 13000. foote, and 5000. horfe; provides his Pioners and Carriages; Commands all to be ready to March, at an houres warning; fortifies *Leipfich*; goes to vifit his Frontiers; and to the

Towne

Towne of *Torgau* especially: which being a frontier town, next vnto the Emperours Countrey of *Lusatia*: and scituate also upon the Riuier *Elbe*; lay very fit therefore both to cleare that Streame, and to hinder *Tillyes* further instructions that way; who lay all along vpon it, betwixt *Magdenburg* and *Saxony*. The Landtgraue of *Hessen* (again) about mid *August*, flies out vpon his vnfriendly neighbours, in the Bishopricke of *Hiersfelt*: brings that vnder contribution; but meddles not with the Clergie. *Tilly* now writes vnto the Landtgraves people; complaining of their Masters purposes to joyne with the enemy. The Landtgraue goes on for all this; and Marches vp into the Bishopricke of *Fulda*. To oppose him, is *Fugger* first sent vp with an Armie, said to be some 16. or 18000. men: which for the seruice of the *Catholike Leaguers*, had beene before times raised in the lower *Saxony* and the *Palatinate*. Within a while after whom, *Altringer* followes; with some two Regiments more: which had heretofore laine about *Strasbourg* and *Hagenaw*: and thus hath *Hessen* his hands full. Priuately therefore goes he over vnto the King of *Swedens* Campe at *Werben*; Some overturnes of v-niting are (perchance) there made: and he retures home from the King, with three Regiments of horse, and one of foote; with an able Commander ouer them: all lent vnto him for his assistance. *Brandenburg*, about *August* 22. sends Ambassadors vnto *Saxony*: and *Saxony* about the same time, sends privately vnto the King of *Sweden*. And now (perchance) were the overtures to the future vnion, first agreed vnto on the Dukes part: in which vntill then, he not declared himselfe. And thus much appeares by a word of his, spoken about this time at *Torgau*: namely, that if he thought his owne shirt knew his intention, he would teare it. Which reservednesse of his notwithstanding, there appeared (ever since the late Parliament of *Dresden*) a good inclination and confidence in the Duke, towards the King. So that notwithstanding his shirt knew nothing, yet this may we guesse to have beene the great secret: That if so be the Emperour would not come off, or did to fiercely presse vpon him, to take in his Country:

Of *Hessen* againe.

Fugger and *Altringer* sent against him.

The Dyet of Leipsich.

that then, if the King of *Sweden* by his joyning with him were likely to prevaile; he would rather side in with him, then suffer himselfe to be over-run by the Emperour. And that he carried a more private good affection vnto the King, then he thought it convenient as yet to discover; appears by his desiring of some expert Commanders of the King, (and Baron *Tenffell* by name) to leade his Army. But this did not the King at this present yeeld vnto: because that had rather engaged the King vnto him, then him vnto the King. Surely it is, that *Tenffell* was not sent vnto the Duke; he being one that the King intirely loved; who was vnfortunately slaine afterwards in the great Battle.

Where the
Battell was
after fought.

About the twentieth of *August*, *Saxony* musters his forces upon that faire plaine or field by *Leipsich*: namely, sixty Companies of foote; (ten Companies to every Regiment) and 1000. Muskettiers for his owne guards. Horse, 4300. (of which 1000. to a Regiment) and 400. for his owne guards: over and above all which, were 1400. Curiaffers or men at Armes. These be the names of his chiefe Commanders, On Foote, *Swalbach*, Generall of the Artillery. *Arnheim*, Field-Marshal. *Hans-George* of *Solms*, *Glitzwicke*, *Looser*, *Star-Schedel*, Colonels. Of the Cavallery these. The Duke of *Saxon-Altenberg*, Generall, *Bindauff*, Sergeant Major. *Hofkerk*, *Steinau*, Colonels. *Taub*, Lieutenant-Generall. All these troupes being thus mustered; they were presently furnished with 400. Wagons of Provision and Ammunition, and sixe pieces of Ordnance, out of the Dukes Magazine. While the Army staies thereabouts; *Tilly* sends these foure Propositions vnto him; to which he must have a sudden and a Categorical Answer.

*Tilly*es demands
vnto *Saxony*.

1. Whether he would, like other Princes, yeeld up his forces to the Emperour; to beate *Sweden* out of the Countrey?
2. And as a subject furnish the Imperiall Army with provisions?
3. And renounce the Conclusions of *Leipsich*?
4. And restore the Church-Lands.

To

To all which, the Duke about the twenty ſoure of *Auguſt*, returns not onely a negative reſolution; but aggravated it alſo with ſome Circumſtances of unkindneſſe offered him by the Emperour, in requitall of his ſo many good ſervices; be-moaning himſelfe of the untruſtineſſe of the *Catholike Prin-cies*: yea even before the Emperours Ambaſſador (then with him) he proteſts; that they ſhould not find a Duke of *Wir-tenburgh* of him, he would not ſuffer himſelfe to be led by the noſe: but bad the Ambaſſador tell his Lord and ſpare not, that he would live and dye in defence of the Concluſions of *Leipſich*. This reſolution in the Duke was quickned (per-chance) by the *French* Ambaſſador then with him: ſo that having diſcovered himſelfe thus farre againſt the Emperour; he ſees no way, but either to be undone by *Tilly*, or to joyne with *Sweden*. And now while the termes of uniting might bee concluded with that King (to meet with whom, and the Marqueſſe of *Brandenburgs* Ambaſſador, hee the laſt of *An-guſt* ſends to *Coswig*, beyond *Wirtemberg*.) the Duke thinkes of keeping out of *Tilly*. Having gotten intelligence there-fore, that the Count of *Furſtenberg* (now joyned with *Til-ly*) was by him ſent as a Vantcurrier into *Hall*; and that he made provisions of Bridges; the Duke fearing that his meaning was to paſſe over the Rivers of *Sala* and *Mulda*, and ſo to make for the City *Torgau* upon the *Elbe*: which Towne lying betwixt *Leipſich* and *Wirtemberg*, had he once made himſelfe Maſter of; hee had quite cut off the King of *Sweden* for ever comming into *Saxony*; and had gotten all the command of the *Elbe* beſides. *Saxony* therefore ſuſpect-ing *Furſtenberg's* intention; riſes with his whole Army from about *Leipſich*, and makes with all ſpeed towards *Tor-gau*: both to ſecure that, and there to meet with the King of *Sweden's* Ambaſſador alſo. By this time was the ſaid Kings Army drawne downe as farre as *Wirtemberg*; the Articles of agreement are now ſent unto the Conſultation of *Torgau*. *Brandenburg* was already joyned with him; and nothing hindred *Saxonies* uniting too: but ſome termes, partly of cau-

*Saxonies reſo-
lution.*

tion, and partly of honour; whether hee were to yeeld the whole Command of his owne Army unto the King, or not? Which the King absolutely desiring, and the Duke making some Obiections against; the Vnion was the longer concluding.

Well! if *Saxony* will not ioyne, *Tillies* haste (for he longs to be beaten) shall quicken his slownesse. For no sooner doth *Furstenburg* perceive his designe for *Torgau* defeated; but thitherward marches he with 3000. foote, and 1500. horse. First, therefore, he takes in *Marsenburg*; *Tilly* going towards *Weisenfels*, and other places about *Leipsich*: besieging even the Towne it selfe. And now there was no remedy: *Saxony* must ioyne, or be lost: upon the 2. of *September* therefore he thoroughly condescends unto the King of *Swedens* Propositions. And thus haue we brought *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh* into the King of *Swedens* Army. Turne we backe againe unto that King, to shew by what degrees and approaches, hee gained thus farre into the Empire.



THE

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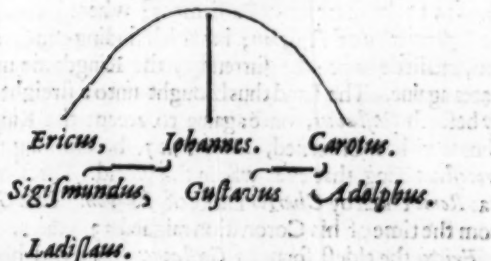
RELATING
THE PROCEEDINGS OF
that Prince, from his first Landing in
GERMANY, 1630. untill his great
Victory over TILLY,

HISTORICALLY DIGESTED.

For the Readers better understanding of the King of
SVVEDEN, we have here given you his *Majesties* Pe-
digree: which may serue in stead of an Introduction.

THE PEDIGREE
Of the High and Mighty Prince *Gustavus*
Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of
Swedens, Goths, and Vandals, great Prince of
Finland, Duke of *Esthonia and Carelia*,
Lord of *Ingria*.

Gustavus Ericus.



GUSTAVUS ERICVS, first of that name
and blood, was one of those sixe Hostages sent
unto (that scarce to be paralleled Tyrant) *Chri-*
stian King of Denmarke, Anno 1518. Which
Hostages he having gotten into his power, most
perfidiously retained as his prisoners: carrying them away with
him

*Briefe notes
vpon this Pedi-
gree.*

him into *Denmarke*. But *Gustavus* having found favour and liberty, one day to goe a hunting; disguises himselfe, and escapes: after many dangers arriving in his owne Country, *Anno 1520*. About which time the said King *Christierr*, contrary unto his promise made unto the *Swedes* upon their submission (upon which he promised to remit all offences) beyond all examples of Christianity; within foure dayes after his Coronation, causes all the Nobility, Gentry, Bishops, Counsellors, and prime Citizens of the Kingdome of *Sweden*, to be either hang'd or beheaded: the streets of *Stockholme* where he was crowned, to runne with bloud: the carkasses to lye three dayes unburied, and then to bee burned, &c. Amongst the number of the massacred, the Father of *Gustavus* was one. When *Gustavus* had once heard of this hideous newes; hee having that winter time gathered some small company together, exciteth the *Swedes* to vindicate their Country liberty. In the valourous successe whereof, himselfe having beene a chiefe Author, is in the year 1523. by consent of all the States of the Country, chosen King. He thus elected, refuseth to be crowned: contenting himselfe only with the title of *Governour*. By authority of which dignity, *Anno 1527*. he summons a Parliament; where he propounds the *Reformation of Religion*; in which finding much opposition, and little hope; he surrenders the Kingdome unto the States againe. The Land thus brought unto a streight, humbly beseech *Gustavus*, once againe to accept the Kingdome. Thus was hee Crowned, *Anno 1527*. becomming the first *Protestant* King, that ever was in the world. This same yeare was *Rome* taken by *Charles* Duke of *Burbon*. This *Gustavus* from the time of his Coronation raigned 33 yeares.

Ericus the eldest sonne of *Gustavus* succeeded his Father *Anno 1560*. who reigning eight yeares, dyes without issue.

John, the second sonne of *Gustavus* succeeded his Brother, *Anno 1568*. Reigned 24. yeares. His onely issue was *Sigismund*, chosen in his Fathers life time (*viz.* 1587.) King of *Poland*, and is yet living.

Sigismund,

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41
4.
Sigismund King of Poland, succeeded his Father John, in the Kingdome of Sweden, Anno 1593. He tooke an oath to maintaine the privileges of the Kingdome, to admit no other Religion then that of the *Augustans Confession*; and to bring in no strangers. Which Oath he palpably now violating; first, by going about to alter the Religion; then by endeavouring to enslave Sweden; by making it to be a Province of the Kingdome of Poland: Anno 1599. he was in a full assembly of the States of Sweden, rejected and deposed; and his soone *Ladislaus* (then an Infant) chosen in his place: But with this Condition, if within fixe moneths he were sent into Sweden, there to be brought up in the Protestant Religion.

5.
Ladislaus, Sonne of *Sigismund*, not being sent into Sweden according to the Condition of his Election; lost his Title vnto the Kingdome. And

Charles, Duke of *Suderman*, the third, and youngest Son, of *Gustavus*; and the deliverer of his Country from the oppression of the *Polacks*, was chosen King, in the yeere, 1600.

6.
Gustavus Adolphus, the Sonne of *Charles*, succeeded his Father, Anno 1611: being the present, and hitherto the successfull Assertor of the German liberty.

7.
Here may it fairely be observed: 1. That all the posterity of *Gustavus* (which with himselfe are seuen in number) were either Kings, or elected to a Kingdome and that vnto the third and fourth generation. The last whereof and the seventh in order, is the present *Gustavus*: 2. Observe, that *Gustavus Ericus*, the Grandfather of this *Gustavus Adolphus*, obtained a Kingdome by delivering his Countrey from the tyrannie of the *Danes*: *Charles* his Father, by delivering it from the *Poles*. In which heroicall disposition of his Ancestors, *Gustavus Adolphus* now succeedes his Father and Grandfather: in his vndertaking this present warre, for the asserting of Germany, from the pressures of the present Emperour. 3. Besides that this Prince is descended of a Family of Deliverers; there seemes to be another Omen in his Stile, as well as in his Pedigree: he writes himselfe King of the *Goths* and *Vandalls*; which

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which Nations, haue once heretofore bene fatall unto the Empire.

This brave Prince having the last three yeeres, had first a warre with the *Pole*, and then a *Peace*; was by the complaints and invitations of the *German* Princes, the next yeere brought over into the Empire. You have before heard of the miseries of *Germany*: and yet had the *Protestant* Princes in their *Dyot* of *Leipsich*, bene modest in their *Remonstrance*: they had not told you all. *Stralsunde* and *Stetin*, *Mecklenburg*, and *Pomerland*, were so heavily oppressed, so sorely over-laid; that they had not breath enough left, to be heard sigh, so farre as the Emperours Court. A sound (we know) is usually conveighed further along the water, then overland: which may (perchance) be one of the reasons, why their complaints are sooner listned vnto in *Sweden*, then at *Vienna*. These Maritime people, therefore, finding no reliefe ashore; are forced to fetch their succours, when they usually did their Merchandize; out of the *Baltick* Ocean. The King of *Sweden* is allyed with *Bogislaw*, Duke of *Stetin*; and with *Iohn Albert* and his brother, Dukes of *Mecklenburg*: is confederate with *Stralsunde* and *Pomerland*; and therefore likeliest to be their Friend. His safety, much depended vpon theirs: Had the Emperour bene Master of those Ports and Sea-coasts; he would neither have bene so faire a Merchant to him; and might withall have prooved a more dangerours, and over-masterly a neighbour. Again, this King now having a good peace; had therefore the better leisure. His army being not yet cashier'd, the reliefe would not altogether be so chargeable. His experience in the warres being great, his fame (now after the beating of the *Pole*, and the Imperiall Armies in *Prussia*,) more; he was also thought to be the ablest to deliver them. His Maiesty, therefore being by the pittifull and redoubled complaints of his Allies, his confederates and neighbours, solicited over, and over againe to come in vnto their rescue; that this bare invitation of his friends, might not be censured for a plot betwixt them; or not to be cause enough for his coming: loe, he is even puld over by his enemies provocations.

Bar

But for the greater Authority with the Reader, we will giue you the just Apologie of that Prince: the pressing reasons for his mooving with an Army into *Germany*, himselfe having caused to be Printed: the Arguments whereof, we here abbreuiate into Propositions.

His Maiessty first protests; That he had not stirred at all; no not though he had often beene warned to looke vnto himselfe: nor would he take any notice of it, vntill some affront or maine occasion of quarrell, had beene actually offered by the Emperour. That having beene by his oppressed neighbours and Confederates invited vnto their reliefe; he, for a long time, rather expected the Emperours goodnesse towards the Subjects of *Germany*, then desired to interesse himselfe against him, with whom he so much desired the continuati- on of Amity. That the quarrell was first begun by the Em- perour; who in the late warres of *Prussia* betwixt *Sweden* and *Poland*, had prohibited the King of *Sweden* to make any Levies of men, or provision of victualls or Ammunition in *Germany*; apparently granting the same liberty vnto his e- nemy the King of *Poland*. That the Emperour himselfe, had heretofore sent two severall Armies vnder his owne Ensignes into *Prussia*, in the ayde of the *Pole* his enemy: the first in the yeere 1627. vnder the Command of the Duke of *Holsteyn*; and the second, sent 1630. was conducted by *Arnheim*, Marshall of the Field vnto *Walstein*. That his Currier ryding Post with his packets, hath beene stayed; his Letters vnto *Bethlem Gabor* opened, and false Copies published of them; That his Ambassadors have beene slighted; not admitted to Audience; not vouchsafed answer; forbidden to stay in *Germany*. That upon his seeking of peace, by mediation of the King of *Denmarke*, he obtained nothing but affronts and delays: and that writing to the Colledge of *Electors* then assembled at *Lubeck*, 1639. he found in their answers by their Letters, the maine point of the busines not once touche upon: and so no remedy that way neither. That the poore Towne of *Stralsunds* (notwithstanding it had no way wronged the Emperour, and had received Affectionations and

The King of Swedens Ape-logy and com-plaint.

Walstein was said to haue gi-ven *Arnheim* his Commissi- on in these words; *Arnheim*, go take 10000. men, you must beate the King of *Sweden* out of *Prussia*; and if you cannot doe it, tell him that *Walstein* will come.

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promises of protection from the Emperour) yet had it beene blockt up by the Duke of *Freidlandt*, and the Island of *Rugen* lying in the Sea right against it, taken by the said *Freidlands*. That the Towne and Island aforesaid, (his Confederates) had often complayned vnto him of this injustice, and desired his peacefull mediation, first; and his Armed assistance afterwards. That considering how things stood betwixt the Emperour and himselfe, it much concerned him not to suffer that Island and Towne, to be possessed by his enemies: seeing they lye so commodiously for the command of the *Balticke* Sea; and so dangerously for infesting of the Coasts of *Sweden*, which be right against it. That the Emperour had actually molested those Coasts, with shipping; which he had newly gotten from *Dantzicke* and other *Hanse* Townes thereabouts: had hindered the *Swedish* trade and marchandizing, upon the Coasts of *Germany*: taken his Shippes by reprisall at Sea; layd *imbargoes* upon them, to arrest them in the Ports and Havens: and had purposed to make the *Sound* and Sea thereabouts, to be the seate of their Pyracies; to the utter vndoing of the *Swedish* trade that way, and the great molestation of all Nations that trafficke into those Seas. That in ayding of *Stralsunds*, he had done no more then the King of *Denmarke* had before him, who had lent them a Garrison: which upon the agreement of *Denmarke* with the Emperour, the Towne had beene enforced to discharge (the King vpon some occasions being now become their enemy) and that not till then, had bee taken the Towne vnder his protection. That his owne comming with an Army, into the bounds of the Empire; was under publicke protestation of no hostility meant vnto the Empire, or person of the Emperour. That his comming was principally to relieve that distressed Prince, his Cofin and Confederate, the Duke of *Stetin* and *Pomeran*; miserably at that time, and so for three yceres had beene, in-iuriouly oppressed by the Emperour. That he was not onely ingaged by ancient Allyances and Confederacies, to ayde the state of *Pomerland* thus distressed, spoyled, taken, and disarmed: But it concerned him also in point of state and good.

good policy, not to suffer his enemy to bee Master of those Coasts of the *Balticke* Sea: Whence he might at pleasure infest *Sweden*, and at his leisure and opportunity invade it. That his League with the said Duke, was *Defensive* onely: and not for any *Offensive* warre against the Emperour. That in recovering of the Ile of *Rugen*, hee had rather fairely turned out, then beaten out, the *Imperialists*. That the end of his comming, was no more then the reliefe of *Stralsund* and *Pomerland*, and the securing of his owne Dominions of *Sweden*: too neere unto which he perceived the Emperour to be now encroaching, with no good intention. That if peace and safety might on those parts be assured, hee would no further enter into the Empire.

These Complaints Aggrievances, and Provocations of the King of *Sweden*, were in faire and respectfull manner, by Letters first presented unto the Emperour: and when that course brought no redresse, then for justification of his proceedings, and by way of Apology, were the Circumstances enlarged, and the whole printed for the world to judge upon, and that all indifferent Readers, might there receive an account of the Causes, which at length constrained him to moove with an Army into *Germany*.

These Reasons much satisfied the world, made the presence of his comming faire. And that the enterprize of this great Champion of the *German* Liberty, might bring Credit with it, as well as strength; both rumored and feared, every where in the Empire it was, that divers other Potent Princes were with him interested in the Action: and that there was a private Union made betwixt *England*, *France*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Venice*, and *Holland* (all then at difference with the Princes of the house of *Austria*) and that *Hee* was the Head of that Union. The presumption for this suspicion was, that the Ambassadors of these Princes were observed lately to have beene together in his Campe; and beleevd to have communicated both Counsells and intelligence with him. How much redoubted his comming was, appears by the preparations made against him: in the places neereft un-

The King of
Sweden thought
to bee chosen
Head of the
Union.

The Emperours
preparations
against him.

to his Landing. The Townes of *Pomerland* and its neighbour *Brandenburg*, were full of Imperiall Garrisons. In *Mecklenburg*, were the new intruded Duke *Walstein* his forces. In *Silesia*, were all those Bridges and passages upon the River *Oder* next unto *Brandenburg*, stopt up, manned and fortified; about the beginning of *June* 1630. To make good the Bridge of *Dessau* upon the *Elbe*, (which was the passage towards *Magdenburg*) are fourescore Companies of Horse and Foote sent downe from *Swartzenburg*, *Coburg*, and other places. Into *Pomerland*, are there more Forces sent out of *Magdenburg*. *Torquato Conti* was now appointed Generall, of the Imperiall Forces in *Pomerland*. He and Colonell *Hatzfeldt* are very pressing with the Duke of *Stetin*, absolutely to deliuer them up the passages of *Gartz* and *Gripenhagen*, upon the *Oder*: which it seemes that they wrung out of him. The King of *Sweden*, finally, hath no Towne to friend, but the distressed *Stralsunds* onely; neere which he might safely land his Forces. Much for the Kings advantage perchance it made, and the lesse resistance he found; that *Walsteyn*, (who had heretofore domineer'd in those parts, and who had left those troopes behind which the King here found engarrissoned:) was now out of the way; and that *Torquato Conti* (a man not beloued,) then commanded in those Countries. *Walstein* was about the time of the Kings first comming, either busied about his new Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, or else waiting at *Memmingen* by *Regenspurg*, to receive a new Commission to goe Generall against the *French*: where the Princes of the Empire, sorely complaining against him, he was by the Emperour (as you have heard) quite discharged of his Army. *Tilly* was not yet come so high up, since the warres with *Denmarke*. Plainely, the King of *Swedens* great advantage it was, that he was too much slighted by the Emperour: who though he fortified places, yet did hee not time enough employ any of his great Captaines against him. And that the Emperour abused himselfe too much, in too much slighting the King; appears by his Answer unto the Duke of *Saxonyes* Letters, in *August*; giving him intelligence, how farre the

The Kings advantages,

Which was about the end of *Aug.* 1630. by which action of the Emperours, he with his left hand chopt off his right.

King

King was already advanced into *Pomerland*; which was, *How that himselfe was so well provided for him, that he was confident to scatter any power of the enemy.* "A despised enemy we haue
"by experience seene, to have made foule worke: and God
"mostly workes by such despised meanes; that himselfe may
"therein be observed to be the *Lord of hosts*. Further then
this, we will neither *Comment* nor *Divine*.

Before the Kings setting foote within the Empire, hee in
April sends forth his gracious Declaration of his intent, to
maintaine *Stralsunds*, &c. Which the Emperour might well
take for a Herald at Armes to proclaime his comming, and so
have prevented it; and not complaine afterwards (as he did)
that he stole in upon. His Majesty having thus declared him-
selfe for *Stralsunds*, makes his first warre for the freeing of
that. A small Iland there is in the *Baltick* Sea, within some
halfe league of *Stralsunds*, called *Rugen*. A ragged square plot
it is, some seven Dutch leagues over. This Ile being a Principa-
lity of the Duke of *Pomerlands*; was (like other of his
Lands) rather infested now, then guarded, by the *Imperia-
lists*. That the King therefore might cleare that Ile, and his
owne way both at once: and leave no enemy to trouble his
landing, or to come upon his backe: he gives order before
his owne setting forth of *Stockholme* (the chiefe City of The Ile of Ru-
Sweden) to haue that Iland cleared also. About mid-*Augen* taken.
April therefore did Sir *Alexander Lesly* Governour of *Strals-
unds*, assisted with some 18. ships of *Sweden*, (which had
wintered in the *Pilau*, and other Ports thereby) prepare to fall
upon that, and *Hiddenze*; another little Ilet, hard by, on the
Northwest; both which being open places, were by the end
of *May*, well cleared of the *Imperialists*. One indifferent
strong Sconce by *Brandisbagen*, against *Rugen*, on *Stralsunds*
side, there is, into which the Imperialists beaten out of *Rugen*,
hast thrust themselves. Those of *Stralsunds*, being now new-
ly strengthened from *Sweden*, upon the 17th of *June* follow-
ing, with 3000. foot, and foure troopes of horse, resolve to
set upon the Fort. Marching up therefore from the old Fer-
ry, they in Battle aray present themselves before the Fort:
twelve

Sir *Alexander Lesly*, Governor of *Stralsundt*, who tooke in the whole Ile of *Rugen* : a brave man, as any serves the King.

The Fort of *Brandisbogen* taken.

twelve great Shallops, and two Gallies, well mand and furnished with shot; in the meane time, besieging them by water. The Fort perceiving this, by a resolute Sally, labour to hinder their Landing; but the Swedish discharging eight pieces of Ordnance from their boats amongst them, quickly make them to retyre. Landing being thus gained, and their batteries raised; they readily dismount the enemies Canon, and put him from his Ordinance. The 18. day, the Swedish Generall, demands up the Fort: their answer was, to defend it to the last drop of blood. The next morning, there was from *Brandisbogen* (which lyes over against the Fort) a Boate of fresh water sent unto their reliefe. The Swedish Shallops give fire apace upon the Boate; in rescue of it, doth the Garrison sally out: a great smoke arising from their shooting in the skirmish, is by the winde carried full into the Fort; the Swedish apprehending the advantage, fall pell mell upon it, getting among the sallyers into the Fort, ere ever they were aware of it. Thus was it taken without the losse of one man. The Swedish being Masters of the piece, put all to the sword whom the next day they found in Armes. Two hundred prisoners they tooke; sixe pieces of Ordnance: sixty barrells of Bisket: much Beere and previsions.

Whilest these things were there a doing, his Majesty is in his owne Countrey busie about imbarking his men. Foote 12. thousand brought he out of *Sweden* with him, (for so many were scene march) and some 3000. horse. His Fleete was about some hundred and thirty Ships of all sorts. With these having bene five weekes at Sea, (whereof a whole month in one place) hee came to an Anchor neare the little Ilet of *Ruden*; which lyes a mile distant from one of the mouthes of the River *Oder*, called *Pennemundt*. Here on shipboard might he discern, all the Sea-coast to be full of fires; as if they had bene so many Courts of Guard, and that the whole Countrey had bene laid against him. The King towards evening, rowing into the *Oders* mouth to make discovery; returns to his fleete with this newes: *That the Coast was cleere*. And so it was indeed; these fires were but made to amaze the King:

King: for the enemies were all retyr'd to their Leaguer at *Anclam*: there to ioyne themselves together to bid him battaile at his landing. And it is the wonder of the world that they did not. But their hearts failed them. Immediately hereupon, his *Majesty* gave order for the landing of the Foote or Infantry: which was done in great Sloopes, or flat bottom'd Boates, provided for that purpose: whereof each one would carry an hundred Souldiers, with two Field-pieces. His *Majesty* himselfe in person landed first, at that Dorp or Village in the Ile of *Vsedome*, called *Pennemundt*: being at that present waited upon by two Swedish Earles that were Brethren; *Grave Neels*, and *Grave Joachim*, by name. The King being landed, immediately kneeles downe and prays; after which taking a shovell in his hand, he sets to digging for the casting up of a trench: and so after him, doe all the rest in their turnes: the one halfe, still labouring upon the trench; and the other halfe, standing to their armes. Next him, were landed Colonell *Lilly*, Colonell *Cag*, and Colonell *Hansson*, all Swedish, with their Regiments. Next to them, landed the Lord *Reay*, Colonell; together with Colonell *Spence*, and Colonell *Magdougall*, with their three Scottish Regiments. Last of all landed the Lord *Falkenburgh*: Lord Marshall of his *Majesties* household; together with Colonell *Hall*, and Colonell *Derickson*, with their three Regiments of *High-Dutchmen*. All these eleven foresaid Regiments, were landed, and entrenched before day-light. Upon the second of *July*, after the Souldiers had a little reposed and refreshed themselves; his *Majesty* commanded the Cannon, baggage, and victuals to be landed: and because the Army had bene so long at Sea, he thought it expedient to rest them there for two dayes: in which space, he landed his Cavalry or horse also.

Anclam, is 30. English miles into the Land, to the Southward, and five to the West of the *Oder*.

This Ile of *Vsedome*, where the King was now landed, is situate not farre from *Stralsunde*, and to the South-East of it; toward *Stein*: betwixt the *Balticke* Sea on the North; that mouth of the *Oder* (which from the River *Pene* disemboguing into it, is called *Pennemundt*) on the West; the great fresh Lake, called the *Frischaff* on the South, and the Ile of

The Ile of *Vsedome* taken.

Wollin on the East. Vpon the fourth of *July*, twelue troopes of the Kings Horſe, together with three thouſand Muſkettiers; went out upon a party: the King himſelfe commanding them. They marched upwards three miles, into the Ile of *Uſedom*; where they ſaw diuers troopes of the enemies, but all of them ranne away. The 5th. and 6th. dayes were ſpent in hearing of Ambaſſadors, from the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, *Pomeran*, and the Towne of *Straleſund*. On the 7th. day, his *Majeſty* leaving Colonell *Kniphaufen* (then Sergeant-Major-Generall) with two Regiments of Foote to defend the works at *Pennemund*: Himſelfe with the reſt of the Army, paſſing over the water on the *West ſide* of the Ile; marches up to the Towne of *Wolgaf*. Here had the enemy a ſtrong Sconce on the water-ſide, directly againſt the Caſtle upon the Ile of *Uſedom*: which Sconce his *Majeſty* thought fitteſt to be firſt aſſaulted. As he marched towards this piece, the *Crabats* falling out, begun the Skirmiſh with the Kings Horſe: who being preſently ſeconded by the Foot, conſtrained the *Crabats* to give ground with great loſſe. Thoſe of them which were not killed in the fight, making great haſte unto the river, (by which they thought to ſwim over unto the Caſtle) were all miſerably drowned. Thoſe within the Sconce, thus perceiving their fellowes miſfortune: in great haſte, retyred into their boats: where being hardly charged by the Kings men, the moſt of them were alſo drowned. Their conſuſion was ſo great; that three hundred of them then periſhed by the ſword, or in the water. The whole night following, the Canon from the Caſtle plaid very hard upon the Kings folke; but with little, or no loſſe unto his *Majeſty*. Vpon the eighth of *July*, his *Majeſty* leaving Sir *John Bannier*, (Generall of the Foote) to keepe the Sconce that was taken, marched from thence unto a Cloiſter, called *Pudegla*; which was a ſtrong paſſage upon the Ile of *Uſedom*. But the enemy, before the Kings comming, had ſpoyled and pillaged all that there was; and then ran away. Here the King lodged all night.

Vpon the ninth of *July*, the King marched to the *Swing*, on the Eaſt ſide of the Iland: where an other mouth of the *Oder*,

der, disemboketh into the *Baltick* Sea. There found he a sconce strongly builded indeed, yet but weakly defended: the Garrison, upon the first sight of the Kings troopes, abandoning the place; and shifting themselves over the River, into the neighbour Ile of *Wolin*. This place, (which the *Oder*, the *Frischaff*, the Sea, and a little fret of water, make into an Island :) lyes on the East side of *Usedom*: and here the King having found Boates, immediately follows the *Imperialists*. Here, had the Duke of *Saxonyes* Sister a Castle; which the enemy fleeing out of, miserably defaced with fire. And now those that lately fled into the *Oder*, also the rest that were there in severall Garrisons before, did not onely abandon their strong Sconces, and Fortifications; but left, not their Canon onely for haste, but their very horses also: together with a great deale of their baggage. There found we two Leopards in a Cage, left here by the Duke of *Friedland*: who had thought to have presented them unto the Emperour.

In these two Ilands of *Usedom* and *Wolin*, the King remained some twelve dayes; untill he had made sufficient provision of Gallies and other Vessels, for the transporting of his Army through that great *Frisch-haff*; and from thence up the River of *Oder*, unto *Stetin*: which was done the 26. of *July*. This Towne of *Stetin*, is the Seate and Title of the Duke of *Pomerania* and *Stetin*. Scituate within Land it is 40. *English* miles from *Usedom*: and South upon the *Frisch-haff*; being the chiefe City of the Country, and the only good Towne of those quarters, in sole possession of the Duke, that was free from *Imperiall* Garrisons. And now the King landing his men at a Castle, within an *English* mile of the Towne, about ten a clocke in the fore-noonne; presently puts them into Battaglia. Grave *Needles* and the Lord of *Reay*, commanding foure hundred Muskettiers; that day had the Vantguard: and were both commanded to march toward the North port of the City, called the *Mill-Port*: the King in the meane time with three hundred Muskettiers, making towards a Home-worke, that was then a building, within a Musket-shot of the Dukes Pallace. Whiles this was a doing, all the Ladies and Gentlewomen, were in the win-

The King goes
to *Stetin*.

dowes, and upon the Leades; looking upon the King and his people. All this while, there appeared not any one man out of the Towne, to make any defence: which the King now observing, at last sends a Trumpet towards the Ports, to demand Entrance. This message made knowne unto the Duke; a Colonell, who had the command of some 1200. Muskettiers within the Towne, is sent to parly with the King. His message was, an assurance from the Duke his Master, that he had resolved to stand *Neuter*. His Majesty nothing contented with this message, sends the Colonell backe againe vnto the Duke; commanding him to tell his Master from him; that hee was not come into *Germany* for any private ends of his owne; but sent for, by him especially, and other distressed Princes, that by force of his Armes, they might be free from the yooke which lay so heavy upon their neckes; and therefore, great reason had the Duke to open his Ports, and to receive him into his Towne. And this if the Duke refused to doe; he had the Messenger assure him, that he would enter it, by a breach made through his Castle: giving present order thereupon, to have the Canon mounted. The Duke upon the receipt of this round message, advises with his Councell a while: who having concluded what was on the sudden to bee done, the Port is opened; the draw bridge let downe; and the Duke in his Coach issues out, waited upon by some Gentlemen or Horse-backe: addressing himselfe directly towards the King. Vpon the meeting, much conference passes about surrendering of the Towne, the King pressing, and the Duke excusing: altogether desirous to stand *Neuter*. Of this would not the King heare, at any hand; making use of that (which in Dutch is a Proverbiall saying) *They that art not with me, are against me*. And now the King taking notice of the Ladies and Gentlewomen, on the Leades and Windowes; Cofin (sayes he to the Duke) if you meane to keepe me out of the Towne, you must set other manner of people to guard it, then these Ladies: for Ile assure you, they will never bee able to hold out against any one company of my Souldiers. The Duke perceiving his Majesty, though
pleasane

pleasant, yet earnest; desires leave to goe againe into the Towne. The King consents vnto the motion: but sent order withall vnto the Lord *Reay*, to guard the Dukes person thitherward: and that when the draw bridge was let downe, and the Ports set open for the Dukes Coach; to enter the Towne together with it; and if it were possible, to make good the Port. The Lord *Reay* having enough of his instructions, so disposes his Muskettiers (which were *Scottish*) that two hundred of them marche before the Coach; and must needs therefore enter before the Dukes Coach could: so that this piece of service was done, even as the King would have it. Thus the Lord *Reay* being entred within the outer Port, the Towne Garrison retyred from thence within the inner Port: and the *Scots* entring pell-mell with them, that Port was also taken. By this did the King presently enter the Towne, with his whole Army. The Duke seeing this, dismisses his owne forces, which he had till then there kept in Garrison: who thereupon tooke present oath and pay, for the Kings service.

Stetin kinely taken.

The next morning the King commanded Sir *John Bannier* Generall of his Infantery, to take with him 600. *Swedish* Muskettiers, vnder the command of Grave *Ioachim*, and 600. *Scottish* Muskettiers, under the Command of the Lord *Reay*; to make an assault upon the Towne of *Damme*, lying a mile to the South-east of *Stetin*, on the other side of the *Oder*. The Towne had on that side, but one approach vnto it; and that was a narrow causey leading thorow the Marish, upon which the Towne stood. These 1200. men now advanc't almost as farre as a Sconce, which guarded the end of the Towne; a Countrey Boore comming up to the Commanders, proffers them his service to leade them a secret way thorow the Marish: by which meanes, they might more easily fall on, upon the other side, unperceived. But the Burgers of the Towne, (who it seemes had intelligence with the Kings forces) now sending unto them: desired them to have the patience but to stay untill night, and then they promised to give them entrance by a private posterne gate. This delay was cunningly projected by the

A designe upon *Damme*.

Townesmen; and served them to very good purpose: for had the Kings forces taken the Towne by assault, then, by the Law of Armes, had the pillage of the whole Towne bene their owne. Thus, (upon what reasons or feares, I know not) the enemies Garrison consisting of some two hundred and fifty Muskettiers, and forty horse, forsooke the Towne that very evening: taking their way towards the next Towne of *Stargard*, 4. leagues to the Eastward. With the Burgers of this Towne of *Stargard*, the King having good intelligence; instantly sends thither. But whether it was that he thought not fit too farre to give trust unto those Burgers, and to adventure his owne men upon their honesties; (especially since their Garrison was thus lately reenforced:) sure it is, that he employed none of his owne men, but committed the charge unto that Colonel and his people, who had laine in Garrison in *Stetin*, before his *Majesties* comming thither. Their Colonel knowing the Country perfectly, came by night upon the Towne: and having given advertilement unto these Burgers within, with whom he had correspondency; they secretly opening a Port unto him, give him present entrance. He thus got in, presently cuts in pieces the *Corps du guard*, which had the Watch upon the Market, or *Parado-ing* place. This done, he without stay goes towards another Port, which had two strong Sconces before it; these he presently assaulted, killing three hundred and fifty Souldiers which he found within them. This act, had like to have lost him the Towne: for the rest of the Towne Garrison, (which were asleepe in their beds when he at first entred,) now hearing the noyse; start up, and betake themselves vnto their Armes: shutting withall, the Port behind the Kings Colonel; who was now busily employed, upon the execution, within the Sconces. Very hard had it bene for him to have entered the Towne againe, but that the Burgers at the same time taking Armes; by force opened another Port for him. The Garrison, by this time, having gathered into head upon the Market-place, now finding themselves too weake to resist so great forces; retire themselves into the Church-steeple. But now the *Swedish* turning the Canon which they had gotten in the

Damme taken.

Stargard taken.

the two Sconces, against the steeple: the Garrison forthwith yeeld themselves, conditioning to goe off with their Armes and lives saved.

There were found in this Towne of *Stargard*, 500. barrels of mcale; much powder and shot, and some Ordnance. The King after fortifies the place, with five new Bulwarkes, three halfe Moones, and such other Outworks. Whilest this was a doing, *Cammin* a Bishops See, butting upon *Wollin*, is also taken. *Cammin* taken. The rough Method of warre should have false upon the Towne of *Colbergen* next: but this being too tough a piece, is let alone till afterwards.

The City of *Stetin* being thus taken, and the King using the people royally; they begin to bethinke themselves of the good alteration they already felt: holding themselves happy, werebut the King made their Protector: The overture of a League first, and the Articles afterward, being now treated upon and concluded; were about the tenth of *August* published. This League Conquered him the whole Countrey. The King in a preface prefixed to the Articles, excuses the Duke: professing to have taken the Towne against his will. The Duke also subjoynes his owne Apology: that hee had beene forced to this league. 1. For that having no ayde from others. 2. Hee was too weake, to have resisted the King. 3. And that his Subjects having beene disarmed by their pretended Defenders, the *Imperialists*. 4. Yea, so impoverished, that they had not meanes sufficient left, barely to live upon: were thereby disabled to defend themselves. 5. So that having for three yeeres together, endured the hardest of oppressions: they were desirous rather to be freed then further engaged, in a new warre and dangers. 6. Especially, having beene so much discouraged to serve the Emperour, who never kept promise with them. 7. As for the Kings proceedings, his courses taken to ease them, were iust and Christian. 8. And seeing that, very chary he was, to oppose the Emperour. 9. As purposing onely to restrain the insolency of these new oppressors. 10. Therefore he thought this League to be his best course, both to recover his owne estate, and to secure

A league betwixt the King and Bogislaus Duke of Stetin, and Pomeran.

secure *Sweden*. Since therefore the King had past his Royall word, to be a friend, and not a foe, unto all places which he should recover: he professes himselfe willing to entrust his Countrey in the Kings hands, then to hazard the losse of all. Fourteene Articles the King and Duke then agreed upon: of all which, these two chiefly concerne our Story. 1. That this warre was onely for defence of the wronged, and not to injure the Emperour. 2. That all places recovered by the King, should be restored unto the Duke. An excuse besides these ten former reasons, is by the Duke sent unto the Emperour: which with the rest of the Articles we leaue to be read in the *English Printed booke* of them.

A Camp formed by *Stetin*.

Stetin being thus agreed with the King, willingly gives him 50000. Rixe Dollars, and the Countrey as many: The Merchants also granting him a subsidie of Tonnage and Poundage, of three and a halfe, *per Centum*. The King takes care first, for the guarding of the City: to which end it is not onely fortified with new and strange workes, but with a standing Leaguer, or Campe-royall also; formed at the Town-bridge, on the east banke of the *Oder*; over which, the noble *Gustavus Horne*, Field-Marshal to his Majesty, in his absence commands in chiefe. And here the Army being mustered, and paid; is sent abroad upon the errand they came for: and that one place might not helpe another, hee with severall troupes falls at once upon severall pieces. To shew what every troupe every day did, were to write a *Diary*, not a *Story*; and to take away the pleasure of the reading. In a continued narration, therefore, will we prosecute the Story of every City, and Action by it selfe, from the beginning to the end of it: and then goe backe againe to another: taking each in his order of place, and time; that the Kings proceedings may the more cleerely be discerned.

The Method of the Story.

By this time, are we come to the middle of *August*: and the King by the taking of *Stargard*, advanc't as farre into the Countrey, as right against *Gartz* and *Gripenhagen*; is desired by those of *Stetin*, to besiege these two Townes; because the Garrisons that lay in them, used to ramble over all the Countrey,

they, to spoyle, and plunder, and fetch in contribution. But the King perceiving those strong places would take up too much time, and he having a Designe to cleere the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, as well as *Pomeran*; turnes halfe his Army backe againe to these quarters: with a purpose in time to take the chiefe passages thither, before the enemy should prevent him, and put him thereby to more trouble. Passing therefore beyond *Stetin*, and towards *Stralsunds* againe, he sets him downe before *Wolgast*; whose Fort (as you heard) he had before taken. This is the chiefe City of the little Dutchy of *Wolgast* in *Pomeran*. The Towne he by fine force ^{*Wolgast* besieged.} tooke in, wherein he found good store of provision, both of Corne and Ammunition. In the heate of the assault, the Garrison and chiefe Citizens retire themselves into the Citadell or Castle; this now the King assieges. *Torquati Conti* the Emperours Generall in those parts, lay with his Army at that time at *Ancklam*, 15. English miles East of *Wolgast*. He hoping to rescue the piece, comes with three Regiments towards the reliefe of it: but is well beaten for his labour; said to loose 12. Ensignes, and 3. Cornets in the skirmish. The Castle thus defeated of her succours, parlies; the Conditions desired by the Garrison, were, To march out like Souldiers with full Armes, Colours flying, matches lighted, and their swords by their sides. The King will let them goe out with no more, then white staves in their hands. Those termes refused, the King falls to mining, and with two Boats well man'd and furnish'd with Ordnance, hee comes to the *Oder*-bridge, there landing and enquartering his men. Then sends he for the Duke of *Stetin*; hee comne, they make their Approaches towards the walls; which hee round besets from the *Oder*-bridge vnto the Mill-gate; raising Sconces and Batteries every where, where the ground was highest. Eight thousand Canon shot, are bestowed upon the Walls. They parly againe; and the King condescends: sixe hundred Souldiers thereupon, in five Companies, all under the command of Colonell *Scheffer*, come forth: Three Companies of these five, presently take Oath and pay for the

The Castle taken.

I Kings

King's service: the rest march away. This was done in the end of *August*: and whereas the Queene of *Sweden* was hereafter to come into *Germany*; the Castle was repaired and furnished, for her Majesties residence. In this siege, the King lost an hundred and twenty men.

Torquato Conti
the Imperiall
Generall re-
sires his Army.

Ancklam taken.

Whilest the King besieges this Castle; *Torquato Conti* perceiving no good to be done upon him: and that 8000. fresh men, were newly come to the King from *Riga* in *Leifland*; (which might make the place too hot for him,) rises with his Army from his Quarter at *Ancklam*, marching directly towards *Gartz*: about which, the *Imperialists* by the King turn'd out of other places, and others newly sent into *Pomerland*, began now to assemble. There he formes a Campe, which continued, till the Towne was taken. Hee thus departing from *Ancklam*, leaves *Eyslar* Governour in it; before which, so soone as the King presented his forces, the Citizens rise up for the King, against the Garrison: and let the *Swedens* into the Towne. This was done, while the King was yet at the siege of *Wolgast*.

Stolp taken.

Ancklam thus obtained, the King purposing a designe for a voyage into *Mecklenburg*; first causes the passage of *Stolp* to be taken. This Dorpe is a League from *Ancklam*, some five Leagues to the West of *Stetin*, and towards the Sea; by which he had a full passage into *Mecklenburg*. After which, he at severall times also takes *Trebbeser*, *Grimmen*, *Treptow*, with divers other chiefe passages; as we shall tell anone, when wee speake of the Kings expedition into *Mecklenburg*.

A Fast.

We are now come to *September*: Vpon the first Friday whereof, the King commands a solemne fast to be kept thorough his Army and Leaguer at *Stetin*. Vpon that day, the *Imperialists* fall upon the outer guards of the Kings Campe, and cut them off; putting the whole Leaguer into danger: who now taking the alarme, beat off the enemies for that time. The next day, they making another bravado before the trenches; some 30. of whom, were taken prisoners by the *Swedes*. That which made the *Imperialists* thus bold, was the confidence they put in their leaders skill; who very well knew the *Swedens*.

Sweden Campe and Quarters. And this was the Traytor *Quint*, who serving the King of *Sweden* (as Lieutenant Colonel to the Lord *Falkenburg*) had run away to the enemy; when as he was, the day before, sent out upon a Partee against them. He being corrupted to kill the King, thought this way to haue done it: and at this time too, when the whole Leaguer were at their Deuotions. This *Quint* had another companion in the Kings Leaguer; one *John Baptista*, an *Italian*: whom the Lord *Falkenburg* had made Captaine of a troope of horse. This fellow revealing it to a third; the treason was discovered: and he attached, the same day that *Quint* ran away. Hee at his execution confessed, that they had served in *Tillyes* Campe: from whence they immediately came with instructions, from him and the *Iesuites*, to haue kild the King: which they often attempting to haue done, either their owne courages, or the opportunity, would not serue them. The King a little after this, musters and payes his forces, then newly arrined to him out of *Prussia*; for which he a while stayed, without doing much; and now abroad are they againe going, his Army being very much increased by these, and 36. troopes of horse, newly entertained.

Towards the middle of this Sept. he sends abroad 3000. Horse, and 12000. Foot, out of *Gustavus Horns* Leaguer at *Stein* to be doing, and to take in passages. Then are the two Townes of *Griffenberg* and *Golnaw* taken in: lying to the East of *Stein*, betwixt that and the Towne of *Colberg*. Sends also to view the strong places of *Gartz* and *Gripenhagen*: of which more, when we come to those Sieges. But here let me insert an vn-heard-of cruelty of the Imperialists, upon the Townes of *Pasewalk* and *Uckermond*, some few leagues West of *Stein*. About mid-September, old stile, the Imperiall Garrison vnder the command of the cruell Colonell *Goesze*, having plundered and forsaken the Towne, and carried the chiefe men away; on the 4. of Sept. 2. troopes of *Swedish* horse being 140. strong, enter the forsaken Towne; falling with the Citizens to repaire & fortifie. Three thousand Imperialists of the Army by *Gartz*, hearing of this; take it again from them, Sept. 7th. and after most

The cruelty of
the Imperialists
at Paswalk.

and at
Vickermund.

* Namely
where we
speake of Tilly.

The Swedes
beaten by the
Imperialists.

valiant resistance, beate, kill, and drive out the *Swedish*. Then fall they to torturing the Townesmen for their money, crying, *Give us money or blood*; ravish women and girles even in the open streets, and Church-yards; yea women in Child-bed: kill and abuse the men; fire the houses, and the people in them: thrust straw into cellars where children are hidden, and then set fire to it: burne the Churches, massacre the Ministers, and then Maske up and downe the streets in their Coapes and Surplices, and at length burne downe the whole Towne, laughing at it, *how finely doth Paswalk burne*. Thus their rapes and ravages continue till the 11. or 12th. of September: After which they goe to *Vickermund*, a Towne hard by (from whence these 140. *Swedish* were thought to have come) this they fall upon and take; use as before; keepe the gates shut, and so burne the people in the Towne.

To returne to the King. About this time, it seemes, had his Majesty taken the oppressions and complaints of the people of *Magdenburg* into his royall consideration, and therefore sends some forces by Sea thither, to ioyne with the Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg*. Which *Swedish* aydes, Sept. 25. land at *Dassow*, within the river *Trave*, 3. leagues from *Lubeck*: of which more, when we handle the whole story of * *Magdenburg* together. And about that time, himselfe in person goes to *Ribnitz* in *Mecklenburg*: where his Campe is pitcht Sept. 28. of which more when we speake of *Mecklenburg*.

October 5. certaine *Crabats* making a Brave before the trenches at *Stetin*; drive away the Cattell thereby feeding. In rescue of them, out sally 1000. *Swedes*. The *Crabats* faire a flight; the *Swedes* too rashly pursuing, fall into an ambush: there begins a fierce skirmish, in which the *Swedes* overlaid by numbers, loose some 300. brave men, two Captaines of Horse or Rittmasters, and one Sergeant Major; the rest being glad to get off with their lives. The *Swedes* meditating revenge, fall out a while after upon the *Imperialists* cattell by *Grippenbagen* and *Gartz*, drive away some 300. from both places, and come fairely with them to their quarter. Many the like feates of Armes, were daily practised betwixt them.

Leaving:

Leaving them, therefore, thus imployed; turne we now
aside vnto the backe part of *Pomeran* towards *Prussia*, and to
its Neighbour, the land of *March*, on the East side of the *Oder*
towards *Poland*: that having altogether dispatched those parts,
our method may not be disturbed in other places. Vpon Au-
gust 1. 1630. the *Swedish* forces that had bin left about *Brans-
berg* in *Prussia*, 5. leagues from *Elbing*, ever since the Kings
late warres there: expresse command then came from the Lord
Oxensterna (the Kings Generall and Ambassador to the Armies
there) vnto Colonell *Freitz Ros*, a *German*; that within three
dayes he should ship his 8. Companies in the *Pilau*, and goe
towards the King in *Pomeran*. The same command also comes
vnto *Robert Monro*, that was Lieftenant Colonell vnto my
Lord *Reay*, for the Division which he commanded; consisting
of 5. companies of old souldiers. For their transportations,
were 9. ships appointed. A storme at Sea arising, the fleet
was scattered: 7. of them with much adoe making their
Port, arrived at *Pennemund* in *Pomeran*. The other two be-
ing also parted; that ship wherein *Monro* and 3. of his Com-
panies were, was by stresse of weather, Aug. 18. run aground
before the Towne of *Rugenwalde*, in the backe part of *Pome-
ran*, next to *Prussia*. Here did a double feare amaze them:
either of drowning in the sea; or of having their throates cut
by the Imperialists, then Masters of all that Countrey. Putting
this last vnto the venter; they vpon a floate of boards tyed
with roapes together (by the mercy of God) safely recover
the shoare. This towne and Castle of *Rugenwalde*, was then
in possession of the Emperours forces: but so had Goddire-
cted the seasons; that this Garrison was then gone, to draw
with other of their fellowes, to an head about *Colberg*: ha-
ving left no more souldiers in the Towne; but what they
thought sufficient to enforce the Countrey to bring in their
weekly Contributions. The Government of both Towne
and Castle, was for the time entrusted with the former Go-
vernour, put in by the Duke of *Pomeran*. This Gentleman
seeing the *Scots* thus gotten ashore; sends the Burgo-master
or Major of the Towne, with the Steward of his owne
house,

A strange ad-
venture of
some Ship-
wreckt Scots.

Sheweth
the
wrecke
of
the
ship

house, to see who they were: who understanding them to be of the King of *Sweden* troopes; invite them kindly to come into the Towne; laying the plot with them, how to free it from the Imperialists. This vnlooked for curtesie, needed not much deliberation for the acceptance: *Monro* (to be short) agrees with the Governour, to have two Ports of the City beset with armed Citizens, and sufficient armes and ammunition (their owne being spoyled in the Sea) for his 3 Companies, to be set by the entrance into the Castle. The Governour disposes all, according to the agreement: and for his owne part, that he might not be taken notice of, for complotting with the *Scots* (seeing hee had no Commission for it, from his Master the Duke of *Pomeran*) he now pretending some businesse, leaves the Towne at the same instant. *Monro* that afternoone marching on the backe-side of the Towne, hath the Castle delivered unto him by the Governours men: which having received, hee forthwith commands Capitaine * *Bullion* (a *Walloon*) to draw out one Squadron of chosen Muskettiers, and to fall upon those Imperialists. This unexpected onset, so soone as the enemy perceived; up on Horsebacke they mount, to make resistance. But *Bullion* having made himselfe master of the chiefe passages, the enemy cries for Quarter, and hath it granted. Two Companies, and 110 souldiers being here taken Prisoners; are sentoned afterwards by the Governour of *Colbergen*. Five dayes after this, comes directions from the Lord *Oxensterna*, that Lieutenent Colonell *Monro*, should still there keepe his Garrison to fortifie the Castle, and give content unto the Citizens. The Towne being thus miraculously taken; the ninth ship, wherein *Tysenhuise* (Lieutenent Colonell unto Colonell *Rasa* fore said) was; came to an anchor before the said Towne: presently agreeing, to conioyne his two Companies with *Monro* in wha by this meanes being made up five Companies strong, they achieve some feats of armes about the Country with good successe, as advantage and opportunity served.

Entrance being thus happily and miraculously gained by the

* Since this, we made Quarter-master General, to the Kings cavalry.

Ragenwaldt strangely taken.

the Scots in these parts; the King now perceiving that God himselfe had herein fought for him (as himselfe most thankfully and religiously expressed, when as my Lord *Reay* first brought his Majesty word of this *Rugenwalds*) begins to conceive a good hope, that the rest would also follow the same fortune. Order is therefore given, for the forming of a pretty Army about the same Towne. Thitherward in October following, is the gallant *Banditzen* sent with a power of horse: Colonell *Dirickson* with the Foot-forces, being conioyned with them. Towards the end of the Moneth, comes Sir *John Hepburne*, out of *Prussia*, with his Regiment; to be Governour in the said Towne: and the Countrey-Gentlemen, (invited by the Kings kind Letters) are also drawne into the Action. All these, made up some 8000. fighting men: by which new Army, are the next Townes and passages of this *Backe-Pomeran*; in short time cleared of the Imperialists.

The K. formes another Army.

This done, the Land of *Marck*, lying full South of them, and upon the East of the *Oder*, towards *Poland*; is resolved to be set upon: the entrance into which Land, (towards them) being *Schiffelbien*, right against *Stetin*; was by the method of warre first to be begun withall. Another reason, (besides this method) there was, for the taking of this Towne: it was the onely passage, by which the Imperiall Army then lying at *Gartz* upon the *Oder*, might come to infest them in their new Conquests. Lieutenant-Colonell *Monro* and his Division, are made choyce of to doe the feate: being men knowne to be fortunate; by their former taking of *Rugenwalds*; and valiant too, by their bravery in other services. He therefore with his Scots, comming to this *Schiffelbien*; presently hath both Towne and Castle surrendered vnto him, by the Burgers: the Imperialists not having in all this while attempted vpon the place. This was done about the 6. or 8. of *November*. Thus hath the same man and Nation the honour of it, to give the King of *Sweden* his first entrance into the *Back-Pomerland*, and into the Land of *Marck* besides.

Schiffelbien taken by the Scots

Monro

Monro being thus lodged in the Towne; the Count of *Monte-Cuculi* in his expedition (some three dayes after) towards *Colbergen* (of which, more by and by) hath a designe of taking in this Towne by the way. He not knowing of another bird being in the nest, before him; sends three troopes of *Curiassiers*, and as many of *Crabats* or light horsemen; accompanied with 1000. Muskettiers, to take possession of the place. *Monro* having notice of their approaching, keepes his owne men close and quiet within the Towne: agreeing with the Burgers, to enter into treaty with the Imperialists; to yeild (with some adoe) unto Contribution; and to admit 200. of them into their Towne; providing lodging for the residue within the Suburbs. The 200. being entred, and the Ports made fast; *Monro* falls upon the execution: and having dispatcht those within, sallyes presently out upon the other. Agreed withall it was, that some of the Burgers should be layd in Armies, at the further end of the streets: who when *Monro* began the execution, should set fire on the out houses, and fall upon the enemy. Thus were the most of these, coopt up and cut off also: so that by this stratagem, did 500. *Scots*, defeat 1600. *Imperialists*. Those of them that escaped to their fellowes, now upon their march; sped no better in the field, then these had done in the Towne; as we shall next show you.

While this is a doing; suppose *Colbergen* to be blockt up by the new Army: to that story now turne we. This Towne is scituate upon the Sea-coast of *Pomerland* some 8. leagues neerer vnto *Stetin* then *Rugenwalde* aforesaid. So strong a place; that *Torquato* and the rest, had made choyce of it, there to lay up the Pillage, and what treasure they had gotten in the warres. About the fourth of *September*, had Colonell *Kniphausen* beene sent by the King, to try what he could doe upon it. His troopes being too weake, *Baudissen* is sent with 4000. men, and 18. pieces of Ordnance. Vpon him, the *Crabats* and other *Imperialists* set amaine: a hot skirmish there is, and much losse on both sides. *Baudissen*, thereupon, receives two more Regiments from the King: so that now

he

Colbergen blockt
up by the Kings
Hoste.

he is 5. Regiments of Foot, and certaine Horse, strong before the Towne. The Garrison within, is 11. Companies of Foot, and some Horse: but very weake ones.

Torquato Conti not ignorant of this, hath a designe about the beginning of *November*, for the relieving of the Towne, and his owne treasure in it: hoping either utterly to defeat *Baudissen* and *Kniphausen*; that now blockt it up; or at least to beate up a Quarter, and so to thrust some succours into it. Vpon this service, is *Monte Cuculi* now sent. *Gustavus Horne* (then in the Campe at *Stetin*) having notice of it, immediatley calls a Councell of Warre. The resolution is, first to fend *Baudissen* and *Kniphausen* word of it: wishing them to stand upon their guard awhile, assuring them by such a time to be with them. This done, they draw out halfe of euery Regiment, to goe along; every Colonell to command his owne; all being commanded men, such as had no Colours with them: and for the defence of the Campe leaving the other halfe, withall the Lieutenant-Colonels, and Sir *Alexander Lesly* to command all. Word also is sent unto the Swedish Garrisons of *Griffenberg* and *Golnaw*, (iust in the way) to come and meet them. So that with these, and their fellows before *Colbergen*, they might make some 8000. Foot, and a most 4000. Horse. The enemy was also some 9. or 10000. men; and those upon their march, at least a day or two before *Gustavus Horne* had notice of it: but they going the further way about, through the *Marck*, and so along behind *Schiffelbien*, (as farre from the Swedish Garrisons as they could, for feare of being discovered,) the Swedish were at *Colbergen* before them. There found they their owne men in battell array, and no newes of any *Imperialists* yet. Consulting what to doe, they there resolved to stay in sight of the Towne, to amaze and affray the enemy all that day; and then to take as many out of the Leaguer as might well be spared, and so to march away by night, to meet *Monte-Cuculi*. The valiant Baron *Dryvell*, (or *Teniffell*) led the *Dutch*: the Lord *Reay* commanded the resolute *Scottish* men of his owne nation, & *Baudissen* the horse. About midnight comes a Country Boore unto them, with assurance that the enemy had then taken up their Quarter in 2. or 3. little Dorps, that were hard

This was on a
Sunday.

hard before them. This intelligence was timely given; for else might the Imperialists have marcht by them; and so have gone on, and defeated those before *Colbergen*, first; and perchance these at *Sretin* afterwards. Here the Colonels advise what to doe. All, but *Kniphausen*, resolve to surprize them as they now lay scatterd and divided in these Villages: onely *Kniphausens* advice was to stay till morning. His reasons were, first they knew not the strength and lodging of the enemy; so that if by any error they should be defeated, *Colberg* and *Sretin*, and all were lost. Againe, it was a very good piece of service to have prevented the enemy in his designe; and if they could not beate him, it were enough to turne him backe againe. And these reasons prevailed: so that the Army being hard marcht, sate there downe to refresh themselves. Whilest here they were, either the same Boere, or some other; goes and tells the *Imperialists*, that the *Swedish* were hard by them: so that by 3. a clocke in the morning, they might perceive the enemies Dorps all on a flame: for they rising to be gone homewards, had now set fire upon their Quarters. The *Swedish* perceiving this, fall generally to blame *Kniphausen*; resolving instantly to pursue them. Coming to the forsaken Dorps, there knocke they downe some sixty men, that the enemy had left behind: and so follow on the rest. At breake of day, they had sight of the retyring enemy, upon a faire Heath: whereupon the *Swedish* horse making more speed, by eight a clocke were upon the necks of them. The enemy making *Alt*, turnes faces about to them: whereupon the *Swedish* Horse forbear to charge, till their owne Foot should be come up to them: who now doubling their march, were hard at hand with them. Thus when the enemy makes a stand; so doe the *Swedish* too: and when the enemy marches, the other lyes beating upon their Reere. The *Crabats* (or *Imperiall* Horse) perceiving themselves likely to be overmatcht with numbers play the *Pultrons*, and runne away. The Foot goe on in this fashion, till they come to a Dorpe, or Village, called *Faldinbruch*, where was a Passe at a Water-Mill; over whose bridge they were to goe: and there one of the carriages of their Ordnance breaking, foully stopt up their passage. Here being crowded and disordered, the foremost begin.

gin to flee. And now fell there so sudden and so strange a mist, that a man could hardly discern two Pikes length before him. The enemies Foot that could not get over the Bridge, be-
tooke themselves into the marish by the Rivers side, standing there upon their owne defence, with Matches Cockt, and Muskets upon their Rests. The *Swedish* comming up to them, they demand Quarter: proffering to serve the King of *Sweden*, upon condition every Officer to be under the King; the same they were under the Emperour: otherwise, they would die like brave men, and sell their lives as deare as they could, Quarter and Conditions are both granted them. So that there still a while they stood. But to see the lucke of it! iust in the meane time, returns *Baudissen*: who having beene pursuing the enemies Horse that fled, and now so utterly rowted them, that scarce 10. of them remained in a Company, (and those lost in the mist too) he seeing the enemy stand whole in a body together, and not knowing of any agreement; falls to charge them with his Horse. They perceiving this, began to suspect treachery in it; that the *Swedish* Horse should fall upon their *Reere*, and the Foot upon their *Van*; and so they should perish betwixt both. To prevent which, they putting themselves unto two divisions, turne backe to backe: those next to *Baudissen*, all at once giving faire fire upon him. That volley, made a Fell of many a brave man. *Baudissen* charges againe, charges home, and thorow them: utterly breakes, and defeates them. The other *Swedish* Body of Horse hearing the fight, and the mist not suffering them to discern the matter; imagined verily, that the enemy had bin come backe againe: yea, messenger comes upon messenger with the newes, *Our men are utterly defeated*. And when as some of the Horse that had the *Van* of the *Swedens* Foote, came towards them; they certainly beleeved them to be enemies, and their owne men to be defeated; and thereupon giue fire upon them. The other, thinke the Devill to be in it: and that their Foote had beene defeated, and these to be enemies: and therefore flie backe againe to their fellowes. Others also comming upon their *Van*, they fall to charge them: the other as fast letting flie at them againe. Thus having no Colours with them, they knew not friends

from foes, their enemies from their fellowes. In this miserable error, and mysticall medly, doe the *Swedes* continue, untill 4. a clocke at night, when by finding some of their own to be slaine (whom they well knew) they began to find their mistake. The Emperours whole forces, both foot and horse, were defeated: their Canon, all their baggage and 4. Cornets, taken from them. All the *Swedes* Horse, except *Baudissens* owne Regiment, ran away; as also the body of their Foot did, which were led by the young Grave of *Tburne*, & Colonell *Walenstein*: only the *Van* of the *Swedish* foot stood firme: Commanded by Baron *Tenuffell*, the Lord *Reay*, & Sir *Iohn Hepburn*. So that both the Armies had run away in the mist: except *Baudissen* and his Regiment of Horse, & the *Van* of Foot aforesaid. These staid after the fight, to bury their slaine fellowes. This pretty kind of battell hapned upon the 13. of *Novem.* 1630. In which, what with those that were slaine by the enemy, and what they had killed themselves, were 500. men lost. The rest, partly laughing at their owne mistake, partly sorry for their fellowes & *Comrades*, & partly glad to have defeated the enemy, return homewards again: *Baudissen* & *Kniphausen* unto their siege; & the other unto their *Laagner*.

The siege renewed.

Presently after this, in the middle of the same *November*; were there 182. houses burnt within *Colbergen*: the fault was laid upon the negligence of a servant; though others suspected it to be a villany of the besieged: sure it is, that there were Letters intercepted by the *Swedishs*, which should have perswaded the Garrison; that seeing they could not be relieved, the best way were to fire the Towne; and by a resolute sally, to breake throw the enemy. This is like unto the *Imperialists* practises in other places; who at *Gartz* and *Gripenbagen* about the same time, made stay of all the Boats that came up the *Oder*; having a designe to fire *Stargard* with them, by that means to have delivered *Colbergen*. The same they threatned unto *Stetin* also: which made those Townes stand upon their guard the surer. Towards the end of *November*, the *Swedes* cut off the fresh water that served the City. In the beginning of *December*, the besieged upon an advantage sallying out, surprize a Lieutenant, with some 30. of their enemies: and the *Swedishs* within a while after, cut off a Convoy of 180.

Wagons

Wagons laden with Corne and other provisions, which was going into the City: an hundred of which they bring away; the rest which they had not time nor means to doe, they set fire on. In *February*, when the King was gone towards *Mecklenburg*; the Garrison making abroad, fetch in 500. head of Cattell one with another. Thus past their encounters too and againe betwixt them, till the end of *February*: the 26. whereof they now finding their provisions to faile within, and their hopes without; send to parly with *Gustavus Horne*, who acquaints the King with it. His Maiesty condescends, to let them come out with Colours flying, matches light, full Armes, bag and baggage, and two pieces of Ordnance. They were in all 1500. men; whereof 9. Companies of Foot, and 2. of Horse: all which were by the *Swedish* conveyed to *Schiffelbien*: whence they were to march unto *Landtsbergen*. Thus that strong Town which had bene 3. yeeres in fortifying, (the Country people for 10. or 12. miles compasse, having bene enforced to labour at it,) is now after 5. moneths siege, upon the second of *March* (old stile) taken in by the Kings forces: who found in it, 51. pieces of Ordnance of a greater bore, and 19. smaller Field-pieces: 224. barrels of powder, with proportionable Ammunition. The day after the yeelding, a ship comming with men and victuals for their reliefe, (not knowing of it,) falls into the hands of the *Swedes*.

A report was also spread abroad in the Country, that before their giving up of the Towne, they had dig'd mines, and layd gun-powder and burning matches by it; which after 2. or 3. daies should take fire and blow up the Town: & that the *Swedes* in good time discovering it, sent after them in all haste, to call them backe to an account for their base trechery. But this we cannot affirme: notwithstanding it be a common practice in the warres. True it is, that they were sent for backe, and stayd at *Friedburg* in the *New-Mark*: but this was by reason of *Tillyes* cruelty, at his taking of *New-Brandenburg* about this time, where he put almost all to the sword.

All the backe of *Pomeran* being thus cleered by the taking of *Colberg*: turne we backe now againe, to what was in the meane time done in other places. The King (who would see

The siege of
Gripenhagen.

The King in
danger: some
say that this
was *Quints*
treachery.

to the doing of all) leaving his Army in *Mecklenburg*, was now come backe into *Pomeran*; and now casts his eie upon *Gripenhagen*. This Towne scituate upon the North-banke of the *Oder*, some 3. Leagues from *Stetin*; is naturally a very strong place. A piece of much importance withall, by reason of the bridge which it hath over the *Oder*, by which there is easie passage either to offend or relieve the Land of *Mark* on the East side, and *Pomeran* and *Brandenburg* on the West. In it lay an *Imperiall* Garrison of some 3000. men: and *Don Capua* a *Spaniard*, was their Governour. In *July* 1630. therefore, the King taking some 5. Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse along with him, and sending his Ammunition up the *Oder* goes to looke upon the place, as those of *Stetin* had requested him. Being one day desirous to satisfie himselfe in the viewing of a *Passé*, with 24. horse only in his attendance; he falls into an Ambush of 60. horse: where valiantly defending himselfe a while; he is very timely fetcht off by 4. troopes of his owne Horse, which came in upon the spurre, so soon as they heard the Pistols goe off. The place he finds not only hot, but heaveie: not so easie to be carried: and especially for that then the *Imperiall* Army lay at *Gartz*, some few miles above it on the other side of the *Oder*. Therefore giues he it over for that time. After his comming backe from *Mecklenburg* againe, his Majesty upon *Decem.* 23. (old stile) with some 12. Regiment of foot, and 85. troopes of horse, in person drawes downe towards the Town; about the evening, shewing himselfe in battell-array before it.

Finding there a naturall Battery (or hill) a little wide of the place of execution; there causes he some 18. pieces of Demi-Canon to be planted: and having given order for prayers and Sermons throughout his Campe; he on *Christmas-Eve*, by 8. or 9. a clocke in the morning, begins a most furious battery: 10. 15. or 18. pieces of Canon, continually going off together. The King now supposing the breach to be faultable, calling *Iohn Iacob Wildeszen* unto him, (a *Switzer* by nation, & Lieutenant-Colonell unto Baroni *Dyvell*, Colonell of his owne Guards) commands him to put on his armour, and goe to view the breach. He finding it not faultable, the battery is renewed for two houres more; by this time 2. breaches being made in the wall

wall on either side of a Tower, so that 2. men might at either place enter a brest (the Tower it selfe being fore shaken) this brave *Wildefen* is commanded to lead on the first Muskettiers: his Colonell the Baron *Dyvell* following with the first Squadron of Pikes. The enemy perceiving this, begins to flie out of the Towne over the *Oder*-bridge. To prevent their escape, is Sir *Alexander Leslye* with some Ordnance (which were yet in the Kings ships upon the River,) commanded to beate upon the bridge: but the most of the Garrison were by this time gotten out, and standing in battell-array on the other side of the River, where the Kings folkes could not come at them. Sir *Alexander*, at this time, commands out a Partee for the taking in of a *Pallisadoe*; which they having now done, and gotten betwixt it and the Towne-wall towards the breach: there perceiving (but not knowing) their friends, (which were by this time gotten into the Towne;) let flie a-maine at them, as if they had beene enemies. The same errour possesse the other too, who lay as fast at them againe: here were Sir *Thomas Conwey* and Lieutenant Colonell *Wildefen*, both hurt by their friends: and so had many more beene, had not a *Swede* by crying *O God*, in his owne language (as he had received a mortall shot) discovered the mistake. This done, both joyned together against the Towne: where they found not much resistance. All the Garrison (excepting some few left behind to set fire on the Towne) were fled before. The Governor *Don Capna* a *Spaniard*, having received a shot in his thigh, either could not or would not flie; but was there taken prisoner: dying of his wound shortly after at *Stetin*. His Sergeant Major *Don Antonio*, was made prisoner also: with some other of the better sort. Few were here slaine on either side: and few prisoners taken. The fire was quenched by the *Swedish*: the Towne for 4. houres together, pillaged by the Souldiers: which was then forbidden. Some eight pieces of Ordnance were here taken.

At *Gartz*, (before described) another strong Towne, with The siege of a bridge also over the *Oder*, had the Imperiall Army ever since *Gartz*, their remooving from *Ancklam*, layne. To dare *Marquisse* *Cousi* their Generall into the Field, the King with some tenne thou.

thousand Foot and twenty-four troopes of Horſe, preſents himſelfe before his Trenches, about mid-*Auguſt* 1630. He not diſpoſed to come out, nor the King to aſſault him in his Quarters; returns home againe. In his returne hee lights vpon *Walenſteynes* Coſin, (the Emperours great Generall) drawne in a Coach and fixe horſes; guarded with an indifferent Convoy. Whom the Kings Horſe forthwith charging, take 120 priſoners, and ſome 35 horſes. The young Gentleman quitting his Coach, eſcapes away on horſe-backe. The plague much raging in Summer time about the Army at *Graetz*, *Torquato* ſends the diſeaſed into other Quarters; entreſtaining 2000, *Crabats* in their places. About mid-*September*, there fell out a moſt bloody fight: wherein thoſe of *Graetz* were ſaid to looſe more then a 1000 men; and yet I report but the third part. They about the ſame time, beate a Convoy of the *Swedes* alſo; and bring away 100 horſes into their Campe. In the beginning of *December*, ſome are ſent thence into *Mecklenburg*: at other times, ſome others are ſent to lye in Garriſon in the Townes of the Land of *Mark*, beyond *Grippenhagen*. Others, had bene ſent to the reliefe of *Colbergen*: ſome, ſlaine; and very many, dead of the Plague. And thus had this Army bene impaired. *Grippenhagen*, therefore, being now taken and ſetled: within a day or two after *Chriſtmas* day, the King directs his whole Army towards *Graetz*. Part of which goes on one ſide of the *Oder*, and part upon the other. A royall Fort there was before it, built in a moraffe (for the guard of the *Oder*-bridge) called *Morewitz*, or *Don Capuaes* Sconce: who it ſeemes gave directions for the building. Before this goodly peece of Fortification, ſo ſoone as 13 Horſemen (the Vant-curriers or ſorlorne hope) of the Kings appeared; the cowardly Defendants immediately quitting the place, retired themſelves into another leſſer Sconce neerer to the Towne. The King finding the Fort forſaken, preſently cauſes ſome Pieces to be mounted; with which hee not long after, beate them out of the leſſer Sconce alſo. Night being come, and the King at Supper; word was brought him that *Graetz* was all on a light fire: whereupon hee throwing away his knife, calles immediately, for his horſe to goe ſee the fight; There heard he a mighty noiſe on the ſudden; as if ſome

The Imperia-
liſts beaten.

The Swedens
beaten.

Who was Go-
vernour of
Grippenhagen.

grea

great myne had bin sprung: the cause of which noyse was, that the Imperialists now flying away, had set fire to their store of powder, which was stowed up in some Turrets about the walles. For now the Count of *Schomberg*, (who at this time commanded the Army in stead of *Torquato Conti*; that had lately given up his charge) notwithstanding he were some 15000. strong, yet perceiving his great Army to be ill disciplin'd, used rather to pillage, then to fight: his heart so failed him, that not daring to hazard the encounter, he having called the Garrison out of the Towne; had set fire to the Ammunition; burnt the carriages of the Ordnance; drowned the pieces in the River and Marsh; and in great feare and confusion, marcht off in the night; with all speed halting to get through *Custrine* into *Landsbergen*; a very strong place in the way to *Silesia*: from whence after a while he went to be Governour in *Frankford* upon *Oder*; that he might loose that also. The most of the Army, went towards *Frankford*; whither *Tilly* shortly came to take them on, and to bring them to a better order of military Discipline. They thus flying, burnt the *Oder-bridge* behind them; to prevent the Kings pursuit of them.

But the Swedes on the same side the *Oder* with them, so pursued the old *Saxonish* Regiment with those of *Walensteyn*, *Sparre*, and *Gostze*, that they utterly disperfed them; tooke at least 300. Wagons from them, with some 14. Ensignes. *Custrine* being then open for the Imperialists, and not for the Swedes; there did *Sparre* with some few Wagons of his own baggage, save himselfe.

The King with his part of the Army, could not follow them: and indeed very well content he was to be so rid of them: for had their courages bin as good as their strength and numbers; they (surely) had beene much too hard for his over-tyred Army. But so great was their feare, and his fame; that could he have but pursued them, and had he had the passage or bridge of *Custrine* at that time in his hands, he might in all probability have given them a notable defeat; might have taken *Frankford* and *Landsbergen* at the very same time, and have saved *Magdenburg*. And thus much his Majesties selfe speakes of, in this owne Apologie about *Magdenburg*.

In this particular passage (especially) hath our Intelligence bene amended by the directions of Captaine *Christopher Potte* of our owne Nation; who being Sergeant Major to the Kings owne Guards under Baron *Dyvel*, was an Actor in all these famous businesses, even vntill the breaking up of the Camp at *Verben*. From whose mouth we have now also bettered our instructions concerning the sieges of *Grip-penbagen*, *Gartz*, *Frankford*, *Landsbergen*; and some other particulars.

Coninxberg
taken.

Legnicz taken.

Piritz taken.

A designe upon
Landsberg
defeated.

The King not adventuring that night to enter into the Towne, takes up his lodging in the open fields: and the next day, even while the feare and dread of his Armes, and the love of his justice, were upon all the Countrey: goes in person towards *Coninxberg*; a Towne on the East side of the *Oder*, not farre from *Custrine*. Here had he not much to doe; for that the Townesmen voluntarily brought their keyes, and layd them downe at his Maiesties feet. Thence in person goes he towards *Lubus*, a Fort within a Dutch mile of *Frankford*, almost betwixt it and *Custrine*: and there he pitches his Camp. Sir *Alexander Leslie* is sent towards *Legnicz*, a Castle in the very Frontiers of *Pomeran*, belonging unto *Schulenburg*, and kept by an hundred *Imperialists*: upon which place, Sir *Alexander Leslie* comming by night, so thunders with his Ordnance upon them; that having beaten down the gates, he falls to enter: killing some 20. of those that made resistance, and taking some 80. prisoners. The Castle was by the King freely given unto the Colonell, that thus tooke it in. At the selfe same time, falls *Baudissen* upon the Garrison of *Piritz*; a Towne betwixt *Grippenhagen* and *Coninxberg*: in which were some 1400. men: these he defeats, and so is that Towne taken.

But the chiefe designe, was at the strongest place, *Landsberg* by name: whither *Gustavus Horne* was sent; the King hoping at this same one voyage, to have taken in that also. But this designe was for that time put by; as we shall hereafter shew, when we come to speake of that siege. Yet doth not *Gustavus Horne* loose all his labour: for hearing in his returne, of five troopes of *Cavaliers*, which used with strong parrees to make *Cavalcades*, and plundering voyages out upon the Countrey, from out of *Himmelsbade*: (a Towne some League or two to the Northward:) some of these he cuts short; and others of their Nation in other places, about this *Landsberg*.

Thus having in eight dayes space (which is admirable) taken in so many Cities; defeated so many enemies; gotten so many great prisoners; and now cleared *Pomeran* and *Adarchland*, even from *Prussia* side, all betwene the Rivers of *Warne* and *Oder* (except *Landsberg*): he calls his Army together againe, sitting downe with it at *Coninxberg* aforesaid, (whither

ther he brought 70. pieces of Ordnance) where he stayed untill he had encreased it with some new levies, made for him in the *New March*: and had begun to raise some Sconces, for the securing of the Country. Of these Sconces, one was hard by *Custrine* and another neerer unto *Silesia*: for the guarding of which workes, and the blocking up of *Himmelftadt* and *Landtsberg* withall, he at his going away, leaves 6000. men in *Brandenburg-land*. Whilest this is a doing, the King in person goes towards *Custrine* (the chiefe Towne, and the strongest of all *Brandenburg*;) againe demanding to have that Towne consign'd over into his protection; that he might put a Garrison into it, and so keep the enemy from coming over the *Oder*. This request, notwithstanding it were by the *Electör* denyed, (not daring to doe it as yet, the *Imperialists* being not onely in that Towne, but in his whole Country beside, and the Governour *Krachten* dissuading it mainly) yet thus much courage the *Electör* after that tooke unto himselfe; that he presently set out a Proclamation against the sharking and stroy-good *Imperialists*: commanding his Subjects, by strong hand to restrain their insolencies; and to let none ramble up and downe the Country, but such as had lawfull Passes. Whilest here the King staies, the *French* Ambassador comes to *Berwaldt*, a league to the South of *Coninxberg*, where the Kings head-Quarter then was. Where Jan. 13. was there a league concluded betwixt the Kings of *France*, and *Sweden*, in these termes.

The King encamps at *Coninxberg*.

A new League betwixt the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*.

1. That it be for the defence of either of their friends, respectively; for the securing of the *Ocean* and *Baltick* Seas, and the freedome of Commerce in them; as also for the restoring of the oppressed States and Princes of the *Romane* Empire: and that the Forts newly erected upon the Ports or Coasts of either Sea, or in * *Rhetia*; be demolished; and all reduced to the Estate they were in, before the *German* warre.

* The *Grisons* Country.

2. That because the Adverse party hath had no minde hitherto, to reparaire offered iniuries: and hath reiected all intercessions; therefore is there no remedy, but to vindicate their safety by strong hand: for effecting whereof, the King of *Sweden* is at his owne charges to maintaine 30000. Foote and 6000. Horse in *Germany*. And the King of *France* to pay

his

his yeerely share in Rixe-Dollars: whereof the one halfe *May* 15. and the other *November* 15. either at *Paris*, or *Amsterdam*, as the King of *Sweden* shall thinke fit; who is to appoint his owne Receivers.

3. The levying of Souldiers or Mariners, the passazes of Shipping and ammunition, shall be in either of their Dominions, free for either party: and be denied to the enemy. Offenders against military discipline, and such as run away from their Colours; to be left to their owne Princes to be punished.

4. If it pleases God to give the King of *Sweden* good success, he shall not deale otherwise in point of Religion to those places that he shall conquer, or have yeelded up to him; then the Lawes and Constitutions of the Empire appoint: and the *Roman* religion shall still be left free, where it is now practised.

5. Into this League, may any other States or Princes, either within *Germany* or without, be admitted, that desire it: but let due care be had, that whosoever be so admitted, may neither privily nor openly, favour the adverse party, under their owne name, or pretence of others; to offer wrong unto the fore-said Kings, or the common cause: but let each of them rather contribute unto this warre so much as they are able, or concerns their interest: Which is to be determined upon by a particular Treaty.

6. With the Duke of *Bavaria* and the *Catholicke Leaguers*, in the *Roman* Empire, let termes of amity, or noutality at least, be observed; if so be; they doe the like againe.

7. And if, by Gods grace, any occasion of Treaty offers it selfe: let it be by the common Counsell of the *Leaguers*: nor let any of these conclude a peace without the other.

8. This League to endure for 9. yeers to come: that is, from the day of the date hereof, unto the first of *March*; old stile in the yeere 1636. to come. Within which terme, unlesse a secure peace may be obtained; upon a generall Treaty of the Confederates, let this League be further againe prorogued.

9. It is moreover agreed; that because the last yeere this League had beene begun to be treated upon, to continue for fixe yeeres; and that the King of *Sweden* had in the meane time:

time beene at the sole charges of the warre: therefore in regard of the yeer passed, the King of *France* upon the day of Signing these Articles, is to give him Bills of Exchange for 300000. pounds *Turon*, which amount unto 120000. Rixe-Dollars; which summe is not to be reckoned in, unto the payments to be made in the next five yeeres.

Of this League the King of *Sweden* gives present notice, unto the *Protestant* Princes now at the Dyet of *Leipsich*; assuring them, that his intentions were no other, but to defend and restore the *German* Princes, and their Liberties, &c.

Now had the King an Army of some 18. Regiments of Foot, and 86. Cornets of Horse: and now, by mid-January, was General *Tilly* come up to *Frankford*, there to succour and take on those troopes, which the King had before scattered: which (as we said) began to gather head againe about this *Frankford*. Of his comming the King presently hearing; sends *Gustavus Horn* with a reasonable Army towards the Frontiers of *Silesia*, to stave off *Tilly* from comming downe that way, unto any of the new conquered places: himselfe instantly marching into the Land of *Mecklenburg*. The whole story of which, and his Majesties proceedings in that Country; we will now present you with, altogether: beginning with his former expedition thither.

This Country of *Mecklenburg*, lyes Westward of *Pomerland*; along the Coast betwixt *Brandenburg* and the Sea. Two Dukedomes it hath, *Schwerin* and *Gustrow*; lately possessed by two brothers, *Iohn Albert* the elder brother, and *Adolph Fredericke* the yonger: both the right heires, and both stiled Dukes of *Mecklenburg*. These Princes, had the Emperour of late very iniuriously devested of their Estates; and given them unto *Walenstein* his great General, with the Title of Duke of *Mecklenburg*. The disseized Dukes, complaine unto their Cousin the King of *Sweden*; and their reliefe, was another maine cause of his comming into *Germany*. His Majesty, therefore, having made so victorious an entrance into *Pomerany*, and cleared all those parts, upon the confines of *Pomerland*, (except *Gripswald*) next unto *Mecklenburg*; resolves upon

The Kings expeditions into *Mecklenburg*.

The Kings
first expedition
into Mecklen-
burg.

He takes *Bart*,

Damgarden,

and
Ribnitz.

He summons
the Country.

Banniers letters
to the Mecklen-
burgers.

an expedition thither in person. About *Aug. 6. 1630.* he prepares his own way, by taking the passage of *Stolp*, neere *Ancklam*, some 5. leagues beyond *Sterin* towards the Sea; whereby he hath a full passage into *Mecklenburg*. Towards the end of *September*, his Majesty makes stay of all great boats and ships upon the *Oder*, and the mouth of it: wherein having shipt some 12000. men and their Ammunition, he sailes by *Wolgast*, (taken some moneth before) and *Stralsund*; passing unto *Bart*, a Towne in *Mecklenburg*, standing upon an Arme of the Sea, a little within the shore. That takes he in first. Then hasts he to *Damgarden* the next Towne on the East side of that arme of the Sea: which Towne and the Sconce to it, he presently takes in by assault: many of the Souldiers being flung out at the windowes, and some others by mischance burnt. Three dayes after this, to *Ribnitz* he comes; a Towne in the very bottome of that Inlett or arme of the Sea: and that he by force takes also. *Mezerod* the Governour is taken Prisoner, and his Lieutenant-Colonel *Iers*, slaine with a Musket-shot. Here pitches he his Campe; giving order for the fortifying of this, and *Damgarden* and *Trubbeses*, another late taken passage towards *Pomeran*. Being here settled; he first of all by a Proclamation dated from *Ribnitz* Sept. 28. summons the Gentry and people of the Country. To remember their oath once taken to their naturall Princes: to forsake *Walensheyns* title and service: to come armed into his Campe, or other his troups; to prosecute and kill all the *Walsheyners*; and to fight with him for the liberty of their Country. Those which doe not, he threatens to pursue as traitors and enemies: those which did, to afford his royall protection unto. A second *Mandate*, he then sends to the Towne of *Rostock*: of which more, when we come to speake of that City. Sir *John Bannier*, (his Majesties Lieftenant then in those parts) being about that time also upon the frontiers of *Mecklenburg*, towards *Pomeran*; directs his Letters unto these borderers, to this purpose. That seeing the *Imperialists* therabouts, did nothing but pillage and plunder them of their Cartell and goods; and that the King his Masters intention, was onely to defend them: therefore they should send their Come and Cattle

tle towards *Ribnitz* or *Stralsunde*. Which if they refused, the King would thinke those pillages wilfully endured by them, to relieve his enemies; and that they meant to fall away from their owne Princes: and must therefore take their goods, where ever that he found them; prosecuting themselves as traytors and enemies.

Whilest here at *Ribnitz* the King lyes encamped, and his forces, in the meane time, busie about the Country: there arrives an Imperiall Currier in his Campe. His Letters contained an admiration of the Emperours, why the King should come armed into the Empire offering him a treaty of peace, if so be he would first lay downe Armes. These seeme written from *Ratisbone*. To this he answers; That his Imperiall Maiesty would cease to wonder, if he pleased to remember the two Armies sent against him into *Prussia*; the wronging of his friends; and the endangering of his owne *Sweden*. As for the offer of Peace, he desires pardon if he thinke it not sincerely meant; seeing it had beene before scorned: and that now the Emperour while he spake of peace, did still continue his Levies. As for laying downe of Armes, he utterly refuses that, or to trust any more unto verball promises: and for treaty of peace, he would be most glad to entertaine it: which upon these termes he will agree unto; namely, That all *Germany* be so settled and re-established, as it was before the beginning of these warres. This was written after the Kings returne to *Stralsunde*, the same month of *October*, in which it was received. The Emperour perceiving that words and papers would not beate *Swedens* sword out of his hand; he at the breaking up of the Dyet of *Ratisbone*, (in the beginning of *November*.) sets out his Imperiall Mandate, for the continuing of the wars: (and against the King of *Sweden*, by name:) procuring the Electors also to decree the same; and to agree to aide him in it. And by this time was the King come from *Stralsunde* againe, unto his Army at *Ribnitz*; where he for a while held the Head-quarter of his Campe: the rest of the Army, being partly nearer advanc't unto *Rostock*, and part employed with Generall *Bannier* in other places. And now (it seemes) some of his, having beene as farre as *Lubek* (one of

The Emperours
Letters vnto
him.

The Kings
answer.

These, I suppose, were some of those forces, King writes his Letters vnto the Towne, to this purpose: That which the King seeing such discourtesie had beene offered, he could not but admonish them to forbear: as they would looke for the like usage, where he had to doe. And now had not the King an Army alone hereabouts, but a Navy too upon those coasts: to confront the *Imperiall* Navy gathered amongst the *Hanse* Townes thereabouts. For in the beginning of *December*, I finde a Sea-fight betwixt *Gabriell de Roy*, the Emperors Admirall with 15. ships, and 9. *Swedish* men of war, neere unto *Wismar* (another *Hanse* Towne betwixt *Rostocke* and *Lubeck*:) in which the said *Imperiall*-Admirall ship was foure times shot thorow; forced to save himselfe in *Wismar*, and to leave 3. of his Ships unto the *Swedish*.

A Sea-fight.

The siege of *Rostock*.

1000. *Imperiall* horse get into it.

The Kings letters to those of *Rostock*.

of the *Hanse* Townes upon the Frontiers of *Mecklenburg* and *Holsatia*) and there imprisoned and uncourteously used: the King writes his Letters vnto the Towne, to this purpose: That which the King seeing such discourtesie had beene offered, he could not but admonish them to forbear: as they would looke for the like usage, where he had to doe. And now had not the King an Army alone hereabouts, but a Navy too upon those coasts: to confront the *Imperiall* Navy gathered amongst the *Hanse* Townes thereabouts. For in the beginning of *December*, I finde a Sea-fight betwixt *Gabriell de Roy*, the Emperors Admirall with 15. ships, and 9. *Swedish* men of war, neere unto *Wismar* (another *Hanse* Towne betwixt *Rostocke* and *Lubeck*:) in which the said *Imperiall*-Admirall ship was foure times shot thorow; forced to save himselfe in *Wismar*, and to leave 3. of his Ships unto the *Swedish*.

Turne we now unto *Rostock*. This *Hanse* Towne, situate in *Mecklenburg* upon the River *Warnow*, 20. *English* miles off *Ribnitz*; and some few miles from the Sea; had till now beene freed from *Imperiall* Garrisons: but upon the Kings comming to *Bart*, was surpris'd by this deuce following. A thousand *Imperiall* Horse send some before them to demand passage thorow the Town; pretending to goe against the King of *Sweden*. Being beleev'd and admitted, they keep possession of the gates; let in their fellows; breake the locks off the posts, which fastned the chaines drawne crosse the streets: and so finally possesse themselves of the Market place. This done, they compell the Citizens to bring all their armes into the *Statehouse*; making them sweare they had no more; then they billet themselves upon the Citizens, and keepe such a racket, that the Townesmen dare hardly open their doores, for feare of being pillaged. The King at his comming to *Ribnitz*, hearing of this Garrison, writes thus unto the Townesmen. That seeing by his comming into the Country, there had bin a doore opened for their freedom; they should now remember the Oath sometimes taken to their Duke; cast out the Garrison, and restore the City to her ancient freedom. Which if they did, he would take it for an argument of their innocency: become their friend, and enlarge their

their Cities priviledges. If they neglected it, he must like enemies pursue them both by Sea and Land.

The Towne either not willing, or perchance not able to doe this; the King begins to make some approaches unto it, to blocke up the passages, to build Sconces and Redoubts: yea He blockes up and causes his Fleet to hover up and downe their coasts. This the Towne. was in the beginning of *October*. These proceedings the *Walsteiners* in other Garrisons hearing of, send out a strong convoy of 4000. men, to open the passages againe, and to thrust some men and victuals into the City. These the *Swedish* 4000. *Imperialists* grapling withall, shrewdly defeated; and kill the most of them; utterly frustrating their designe. In the beginning of *November*, he approaches within two *English* miles, or lesse, of the very City; still raising Sconces and Retrenchments against them. About the beginning of *December*, some seaven Cornets of *Imperiall* horse issue out of the Towne on the cleerer side, to goe a boot-haling: these the *Swedish* having by their espials notice of, pursue. In the skirmish, are 200. *Imperialists* slaine upon the place: 280. taken Prisoners; and some 400. 7. Cornets of horse brought away: scarce twenty found men, recovering into the Towne againe. A pittifull boot-haling for them. In this fight, a certaine *Swedish* Colonell of *Finland* (as tis said) for tryall of his valour, did twice charge quite through the *Imperiall* troopes; in his returne the second time, by maine strength taking a Capitaine out of his saddle, and carryed him away with him. About the middle of *January*, is *Hatzfeldt*, Governor of the Towne, in his owne lodging murdered by one *Warmier*, a Lawyer. And in this state we leave the City, still blocked up by the King, though not with a great yet with a well ordered Army: himselfe being (as we before told you) in person long before gone backe, to see other things in *Pomeran*.

Thus continues *Rostock* blockt up both by Sea and Land, *Rostock* still rather than besieged; untill after the Re-instalment of their blockt up. Lords the Dukes of *Mecklenburg* againe, and the taking of *Gripswald* in *Pomeran*, in mid-June following. After which time, the *Swedish* Generall *Tods* being at good leysure; is General of the Horse.

commanded by the King to conjoyne 10000. Foot and Horse, of those forces which had taken *Gripshald*; with 5000. of the two Dukes of *Mecklenburg*; more strongly now to pursue the siege of *Rostock*; and to begin to blocke up *Wismar* also. Again, the Queene of *Sweden* a little after this arriving with 8000. new men at *Wolgast*: 5000. more are sent into *Mecklenburg*: as speedily as might be, to rid out all the *Imperialists*. The *Imperiall* Garrisons in *Butzow* and *Gustrow* hearing of the comming of these last 5000, conioyne their forces in one body: resolving to try their fortunes upon them, and to give them their welcome into the Country. But *Todt* and *Mecklenburg* provided better for them: commanding all the Horse they could spare, to convoy in their 5000. friends; and then together, to set upon their enemies. They did so: surprised, defeated, and slew the most of them; having the chase of them, even unto their owne frontiers: and had the *Swedish* had but 1000. Muskettiers more with them, they had (as tis verily thought) at the same instant taken *Rostock* also. The *Swedish* Army being thus re-inforced, and the enemies weakned: they become bold to divide their Armies upon it: Duke *Iohn* of *Mecklenburg* with 8000. men continuing the siege of *Rostock*: and *Todt* with Duke *Adolph* of *Mecklenburg* going to besiege *Wismar*, with the rest of the Army; which might bee as many more. And thus I find them still both lying *August 25*. About the end of which moneth, Duke *Iohn* so well plyed his businesse, that he tooke the strong Fort or Blockhouse of *Warnemund*; so called of the River *Warnow*, which is the Haven to the Towne of *Rostock*. This Fort standing on the West side, is neare unto the necke of that River; which next unto the Sea is so narrow, that this Fort hath the command of all the Ships that come into it. This Fort taken, the Garrison presently tooke pay under the Duke. By mid-*September*, had the Duke made his Approaches, even under the very Walls and Canon of the Towne of *Rostock*: Tilly in vaine attempting the reliefe of the City, either with men or victuals. Now was the Garrison in the Towne, wasted away to 1500. men: and the Citizens weary of

For *Rostock* belonged unto Duke *Iohn*: and *Wismar*, unto Duke *Adolph*.

The Fort of *Warnemund* taken.

of a siege, and fearing to loose all if the Towne should be taken by assault; begin not onely to wish well, but to speake well in favour of the King, and their Lord the Duke. Thus much the new Governour *Virmont* observing in them; begins to take notice of their carriages: and to put both the Duke and them, out of all hope of faire compounding upon treaty, or any yeelding; he hangs a red streamer out upon a turret of the Towne: to shew, that he would hold it out, as long as he had any thing that was red in him. All the Mills, he causes to be burnt: the Shallops to be sunke in the *War-now*, to keepe out the *Swedish* Ships: makes his *Crabats* ride up and downe the streets, to prevent the practises of the Townesmen.

Wismar is another of the *Hanse* Townes; and in the same Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* also. Distant some forty five *English* miles to the West of *Rostock*; and almost so scituate, but the Haven much larger. Here did Duke *Adolph* and the Generall *Tott*, entrench themselves by land: the *Swedish* fleete waiting upon it by Sea, as it did upon *Rostock* also. Of this siege I can adde but this, unto the former Sea-fight; That about the beginning of *August*, the *Swedish* Shallops boldly going into the Haven, brought away the Admirall with one ship more, bravely towing both away with them.

This Towne had the King blockt up with a fleete, before the end of the Diet of *Ratisbone*.

Tilly, about the 24. of *January*, being now advanced as neere the King as *Franckford* on the *Oder*: his Majesty fearing if he marcht vp into *Mecklenburg*, he might there make foule worke, leaves *Gustavus Horne* with his Army about *Cominxborg*: and writes his Letters unto those of the *New-March*, on the East side of the *Oder* to this purpose: That seeing he had now cleered their whole Country, from their oppressors the *Imperialists*: every man should, a Gods name, returne to his owne house, trade, and husbandry: he professing to bee their friend, and promising to be their protector. That which he desired of them, was, such provisions for his Army left amongst them, as they could well spare, and the other wanted. Those that did not, he would take for his, and their

The Kings second expedition into *Mecklenburg*. His Letters to those of the *New-March*.

Countries enemies. Vpon which gracious *Monitory*, diuers return'd againe; without molestation falling unto their businesse.

This done, the King calls off the most of his Army from the siege of *Landsberg*, and his troupes from other places; appointing their *Rendezvous* to be at *Dam* the 28. of *Ianuary*; *Stilo Novo*: and so *February* the 4. he againe passes *Stetin* towards *Mecklenburg*: where with an Army of 16000. Horse and Foote, he unlookt for arrived. There he first of all takes in *New Brandenburg*, within eight leagues of *Stetin*: Colonell *Marezan* the Governour taking composition, marches ont with 6. Companies of foot, and three of horse, of *Monte-Cuculi* his Regiment; and an hundred and twenty of Colonell *Butlers* Regiment. There did the King leave Colonell *Kniphausen* for his Governour. To this Towne *February* 6. he summons the people of the County of *Stargard*: with whom he treats, concerning the maintaining of the forces left for their guard. The newes of this being brought to those of *Treppow*, (another good Towne and a passe thereby,) away run the *Imperiall* Garrison: of which his Majesty having speedy notice, he the same day sends some troupes thither, and takes it. Those of *Dammin* (a very strong Towne) fearing to be taken unfurnished, with all speed send to *Gripswald*, neere *Stralsunde*, for more Ordnance: but neither this, nor their so strong fortifications will serve their turne. For *February* 14. the King sets downe to the siege: after a hideous battery, is the Castle first of all taken: in it, were seven Companies of Colonell *Holcks* Regiment; who submitting themselves unto the King, were forthwith entertained into his service. The seven red colours that were taken from them, the King forthwith commanding to bee advanced upon his owne Batteries, sorely frightened the Towne at the sight of them. The siege being now re-enforced, two royall Workes are first taken from them: after which is there a lyne runne, or a rowling Trench, in which the *Swedes* were forthwith lodged. Being there now ready to Mine; the Duke de *Savoy*, an *Italian* Governour of the Towne finding

Takes New
Brandenburg.

This *Stargard*
lyes on that
side the *Oder*,
towards *Meck-*
lenburg: ano-
ther of that
name, lying on
the other side
of *Stetin*.
Treppow taken,
and
Dammin.

finding the place not to be tenable against such preparations and resolutions; parlies and yeelds. He being come out, and some of the chiefe Burgers and Magistrates after him; the King sitting armed upon his horse, makes a speech unto the Townsmen, assuring them of all favour: and turning to the Duke, wils him to salute the Emperour from him; and to tell him, That he was no enemy unto his person: and that his endeavour should onely be, to restore the liberty of Religion, and of the Princes. Thus with 6. Ensignes flying, bag and baggage, and 2. pieces of Ordnance; the Duke marches out of the Town: leaving 36. pieces of brasse Ordnance behind him; 60. barrells of powder, with Victuals and Ammunition proportionable. The King lost about 200. men, and *Wildeisen* among the rest, Lieutenant Colonell unto *Dyvel*: himselfe (as some say) receiving a light shot. Letters were intercepted from the Generall *Tilly*, desiring the Governor to hold out but 4. dayes longer: at which time he should undoubtedly be relieved. Some say, that *Savelli* was afterwards questioned upon his * life; for that being over-confident of his owne strength, he had refused to take in some more forces that came to offer their service. This towne, much stronger then *Rosstock*, is now by new fortifications doubly strengthened.

The Kings
message vnto
the Emperour.

* But he did not
suffer for it.

Whilest the King himselfe is here buisted; his General *Baniér* goes to *Letz* (hard by *Dammia*) & takes in that. And *Malchin*, another good Town; is by a stratagem surprized also. *Friedlands* is likewise so served; and all the other strong pieces, upon the Frontiers of *Pomerland*: and so is *Westrow* by the Sea-side. Yea all the strongest places, to conclude, in that Dutchy, except the 4. greater Towns of *Wismar*, *Rosstock*, *Buraw*, & *Dammia*: which last, is an exceeding strong Towne upon the River *Elbe*. Thus betwixt *July* the first, and *Febr.* the last, (that is, in 8. moneths space) hath he (which is scarce credible to report) taken full 80. Cities, Castles, and Sconces in *Pomerland*, and in *Mecklenburg*.

Divers Townes
taken.

A wonderfull
thing.

By the end of *February*, hath *Tilly* heard of the Kings proceedings in *Mecklenburg*: and from *Frankford* on the *Oder*, begins to set forward into that Dutchy against him. The King now after the taking of *Dammia*, sets downe with his Army betwixt it and *Treptow*: himselfe in person one of the last

Tilly marches
into *Mecklen-
burg*.

dayes of February, going through Pomerland, unto *Berwalde* neere *Coninxberg*: Within a day or two, that is, *March* the third, was *Colbergen* taken, as hath beene said. The next day, the King goes from *Stetin* towards *New Angermund*, on the same side of the *Oder* with *Mecklenburg*. By this time, are some forces comne to him out of *Scotland*: and there being no more need of any Garrisons in the Ile of *Rügen*, those he calls out. Thus drawes he all that might well be spared, out of all his other Garrisons of *Pomerland*; taking to him the 6000. which before were in *Brandenburg*, and those that lately besieged *Colbergen*. The States and Gentry of *Pomerland*, he now commands, at their owne charge, to levie 10000. men for their owne defence: which forces should take oath to himselfe, the Duke, and States of *Pomeran*. At this time, hath he some new Regiments newly comne to him out of *Prussia* also. Thus makes he himselfe as strong against *Tilly*, as possible may be; bringing his Army from *Coninxbergen*, over the *Oder*, and forming an Army of some 15000. men, betwixt this *New Angermund* and *Freisenwald*, at a little Dorpe called *Sweds*: Hither he brings some 60. peeces of Ordnance: hither also brings he his Shipbridge from *Stetin*; which here he layes over the *Oder*: over which he hath a free passage, both towards *Frankford*, *Landisbergen*, and *Mecklenburg*, and a Retreat too, if need were. This Leaguer he fortifies, with all art and strength possible: that if Generall *Tilly* should adventure to fall on, he should come upon the pikes.

The Leaguer
of Swedes.

Tilly passes by
the Kings
Leaguer.

At this present, is Monsieur *Tilly* upon his march thitherward; with an Army of some 21000. men, & 26. pieces of Ordnance. From *Frankford*, comes he first to *Rapin*, passing in his march, not farre from the Kings Leaguer: leaving it not above a league or two, upon his right hand. If some make doubt, why being so neer, he set not upon the King, the question is easily answered; for that the Kings Campe was so strong, that he durst not: for never was Campe better fortified; either with better works or more Forts & Redoubts about it, in the country. Had *Tilly* comne on, he had never bin better pelted. Secondly, *Tillyes* designe was, rather to have drawne the King out into the field, to a pitch battell

bartell (for so was it given out) then with so much hazzard to assault him in his trenches. The more therefore to provoke the King, he fals upon some of his Garrisons, even midway betwixt the Kings two Armies. *Tilly* (thus) having some few daies expected the King at *Rapin*; rises and marches forwards. And to tempt out the Kings forces by the way, is Colonell *Bernsteyn* (a forward Gentleman and a valiant, but unfortunate, who was after ward met withal) sent out with 500. horse, to make a *Cavalendo* upon *Templin*, (a town hard by) thinking there on the sudden he have surprized the *Swedish* Garrison. But their spies having given them timely notice of it; they in faire order expect these hot-spurr'd *Imperialists*: so that hard to it they fall, and many, on both sides, fall in the encounter. But the worst, plainly, fell vnto the *Imperialists*: who carried not home so many, as they brought out; and yet they returned full as fast as ever they came.

Bernsteyn assaults the *Swedish* in *Templin*, with losse.

Tilly perceiving the King not to be tempted out, proceedeth forwards: setting himselfe downe at the siege of *Feldsberg*. Castle neere unto *New Brandenburg*, now kept by the *Swedish*: which by assault he took in, putting al to the sword in it. Thence he goes to *New Brandenburg*, which he forthwith streightly besieges, and most fiercely assaults. There are his men soundly knockt many a time, by the *Swedens* fallies out of the Towne. *Tilly* thus enraged with the losse of his men, after a large breach in the wals made with his Ordnance; he, *March* ninth, resolves upon a generall assault; and by fine force breaking into the town, he takes it; kills all that he finds in Armes: except the Governor, Sergeant-Major *Kniphausen*, his wife and daughter; (which retired into the State-houfe) 4. Captaines, some Lieutenants, and Ancients, with about sixty common souldiers: all which he sends prisoners into *Stargard*. Here were the *Scots* of the Lord *Reyes* Regiment, quite cut off. The Laird of *Bensio*, Lieutenant-Colonell to the Lord *Reay*, bravely fighting with a pike in his hand in defence of the breach, was here slaine: and Captaine *Muncriff* also. The newes hereof being brought into *Friedland*, (some 4. Leagues North) which was kept by one Regiment of Foot, and 17. troopes of Horse; away packe the *Swedens*, late in the night towards *Aucklam*. The King also hearing of *Tillyes* hard

Tilly takes *Feldsberg*.

and

New Brandenburg, in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*.

hard dealing with his men, sends backe to have those *Imperialists* sent after and stay'd, which had newly yeelded up *Colbergen*: and these he causes to be kept in durance at *Friedberg*.

Tilly turnes
backe againe
towards *Mag-*
denburg.

Tilly, after this, sends his Army towards *Dammin*: but finding no good to be done upon the Towne, and perceiving withall that the King was not disposed to fight with him; and that his Army and Garrisons, kept him from going further that way; bethinks himselfe, and turnes backe againe towards *Rapin*: losing his Ordnance in the Fennes, as the report was. Hearing of the Kings most famous Ship-bridge in his returne; he sends *Colredo* with 20. troopes of horse through *Botsaw*, towards the *Oder*, to hinder the worke if it might be. They finding the bridge not onely finished, but with a strong Sconce fortified also; are faine to turne backe againe. In the taylor of them, follow 600. *Swedish* horse, pursuing them even vnto *Botsaw*: where other of their fellowes joyning with them, they passe beyond *Bernau* vnto *Muncheberg*: falling there on the sudden upon 700. *Crabats*; they kill a many of them; take, an hundred: their Colonel hardly escaping into *Franckford*, was faine to leave all he had behind him. *Tilly* having thus left the Country; the King projects a designe upon *Franckford*: in his going whither, his Vant-carryers surprize *Zednick*; kill 300. *Crabats*; obtaine three Cornets, and foure hundred and sixty horses; with a great booty besides.

Zednick taken.

The siege of
Franckford vp-
on the *Oder*.

Which *Tilly*
gaue order for.

* Or *Diepenbach*

The King resolving now vpon the siege of *Franckford*; upon our *Lady-day* in *March*, begins to passe his Army over the *Oder*. Vpon the 27. he advances forwards in good order, with some 8000. men in his whole Army; reckoning in those of *Gustavus Horne*, who were to goe for *Landtsberg*. Count *Schemberg* (who commanded in chiefe within *Franckford*), now suspecting the Kings purpose; takes in 7000. more into the Garrison; whereof twelve troopes of horse: and raises outworkes in the destroyed Vineyards. The first of *Aprill*, comes * *Tenckenbach* newly made Marshall of the Imperiall Army. He burnes downe one of the Suburbs of *Lubus*, to disappoint the *Swedes* from lodging in it. The very same day, arrives the King at *Lubus*, within a league of the Towne. The next day, he entrenches in

in the Vineyards aforesaid; in the approaches, is the valiant Baron *Dynell* wounded in the left arme; for which the King was much troubled: uttering such like words: *Alasse, now Dynell is hurt, what shall I doe?* that evening, the Imperialists make a brave fall through the *Gubens* gate: but with the losse of a Lieutenant-Colonell and many men, are they enforced to retreat. The Swedish following them, get into a Churchyard neere the said Port; which Church the Imperialists presently set on fire. The next day being *Palme-Sunday*, April the third, old stile: the King keeps the solemnity of the day, with prayers and Sermons in his Camp. All this while, had there not bene one shot made against the city. Whereupon those of the towne, thinking the King had not as yet brought many pieces with him, begin to revile the *Swedes* that had the guard next their works: *What*

*you * Strumbling eaters, have you eaten up all your Leather-guns* * Strumbling, is a fith that the Swedish use much to feede upon.

for hunger? Out of a Bulwarke at the same time upon a pike, hung they a Goose; calling the *Swedes*, Wild-geefe, now after the cold weather come over the Sea. The great Officers within the Towne verily perswaded themselves, that the King had no such purpose as to set upon the Towne: his numbers were so small, and their owne strength so great; that they conceived he onely came to afright them; to pillage and spoile the countrey, and so to be gone againe. No workes could they perceive, that he went about to cast up: nor indeed had he any more then one meane battery, from whence he in the assault beat some out of an high turret, that much galled his people. The King regards neither what they say, or thinke; till both Sermons and dinner too were done. About two or three a clocke, whilst the chiefe officers within the towne are at the buriall of their fellow, (the Lieutenant-Colonell aforesaid) the King commands Sir *John Banner* to give order for the assault. And whereas he perceived his Colonels and chiefe Officers, ready (out of the bravery of their courage) to fight unarm'd; those he commands to put on their armour; For (saith he) *he loves not the King that will not doe so: for if my Officers be killed, who shall command my souldiers?* The Swedish souldiers wanting ladders for the scaling of the Walls, runne to certaines Boores houses hard by; whence they bring away the racks in the stables, and those other without, which

The English
and Scots first
enter the
Towne.

The valour of a
Scottish Colo-
nell.

Frankford
taken.

the Boores used to lay their Cowes meate upon. With these, and some store of hatchets they had gotten; to a mighty strong *Palisades* of the enemies, neere the Wals they goe, which they fall to hewing downe. The enemies labouring to defend this *Stocket* or *Palisades*, to it on both sides they fall, the bullets darkning the very ayre with a shewre of lead. The Imperialists being by maine force at length beaten off, retire through a sally-port into the Towne. Being entred within the outter port, there stay they and shoote amaine. The King calling the valiant Sir *Iohn Hebron* and Colonell *Lumsdell* unto him; *Now my brave Scots* (saies he) *remember your countrymen slaine at New Brandenburg.* *Lumsdell* therefore with his Regiment of English and Scots, and *Hebron* with his *High Dutchers*: presse upon that *Sally-port*: and the enemies bullets flying as thicke as haile, *Lumsdell* with his drawne sword in his hand cries, *Let's enter my hearts*, thrusting himselfe in amongst the thickest of them. His men follow as resolutely, the Pikes first entring: all knocking downe the enemies, most pittifully: for the inner port being shut behind them, they had no way to escape, but the little clicket-gar; through which as many as could, crept into the Towne. And by this time the greater gate being broke open, *Hebron* and *Lumsdell* entring with their men, make a most pittifull slaughter, and when any Imperialist cryed *Quarter*; *New Brandenburg* cries the other, and knocks him downe. One *Scottish man* protested, he had kill'd 18. men with his owne hand. Here did *Lumsdell* take 18. colours: yea such testimony shew'd he of his valour, that the King after the battell, bade him aske what he would, and he would give it him. Sir *Iohn Hepburn* shewing extraordinary valour, was here hurt in the legge. By this time are the other *Swedish* gotten over the Wals with their ladders; and others thronged in at the *Sally port*, and *Gubens* gate aforesaid, and now is the Towne wonne: and now they on all hands fall upon the execution *Schenberg* opposes himself with valour enough; but fresh troupes and resolute quickly make him to retire: the *Swedes* running into the danger, like flies into the candle, as if they had beene blind, and not seene it; when as there was nothing else to be seene. The Imperialists now flying, the *Swedish* find many wagons and anules already laden

laden upon the market place, about the Ports, and upon the *Oder* bridge: for the chiefe Officers of the army, that had heretofore gotten great spoiles (for in this Towne were most of the old Servitors on the Emperours side) being now afraid to lose what they had so hardly before gotten; were carefull in the beginning of the medly, to send their richest things in Wagons towards *Silesia*, over the *Oder* bridge; which while they were busie in packing up at home, the Towne was wonne. While the bridge and ports were clustered with carriages; the fleeing people so throng'd and wedged in one another, that many were stifled, and many thrust into the *Oder*: The *Swedes* also now in the neckes of them, could not bestow either blow or shot, which did not some mischiefe. *Schomberg*, *Tenffenbach*, and *Monte Cuculi*, with divers horsemen, escaped into *Great Glasgow* in *Silesia*. Lieutenant Generall *Heberstein* was slaine: so were *Heiden*, *Walstein*, and *Ionr*, all Colonels; with fifty other Captaines and Officers: and 1703. Souldiers at the least, dead upon the place: besides those that were drown'd, and others found in Cellars, Chambers, and else-where: as many more perchance. Colonell *Sparre* a *Pomerlander* borne, being here taken; was with seven other Lieutenant-Colonels, and some seven hundred common Souldiers, sent prisoner into *Stetin*. Ensignes were there 23. (some say 41. and sure there could be little lesse) with 8. Cornets, presented unto the King. There were 100. *Swedes* slaine, and almost 100. more hurt: whereof some mortally. That night was pillage forbidden: but so fierce were the souldiers upon the most rich booty: that they could not be gotten off, till the next day about noone: at which time, the King and *Baudissen* had much adoe with intreaties, threats and blowes, to stave them off. To increase the misery of the Citizens, there fell a fire that night, which burnt downe 17. houses. Thus was the *Imperialists* *Goose* sawced, and thus roasted. Here found he very much riches, 100000. pound of powder, 18. great peices of Ordnance, besides many lesser ones, and a very great quantity of Armes and Ammunition. Here was no woman ravisht in all this Towne, nor any one Burger kild: but onely one, who with an halfe pike strooke a souldier that entred his house: and he indeed was so beaten, that he dyed shortly after.

The passages
and siege of
Landsberg.

The Swedes
beaten.

Landsberg
blockt up.

Solemne thanks being given to God for this victory; (which the Conquerors themselves much admired at) the King immediately dispatches 4000. men towards *Landsberg*, whither *Gustavus Horne* (as you heard) was before gone: himselfe the fifth of *Aprill* with more forces following after. This strong Towne of *Landsberg* in the *New March*, scituate upon the East side of the *Oder*, neere unto *Poland* and *Silesia* too: lyes upon the River *Warta*; which running out of *Poland*, fallies into the *Oder* about *Custrine*. This Towne lying so neere the *Pole*, with whom hee had his late warres; made it of the more consequence unto the King. Faine therefore would he have surprized it, at his first comming into *Pomerland*. Immediately after which. *August* 15. hee sends 2000 Horse to try their fortunes upon it. But they could doe no good. In the beginning of *December*, were some strong parties of Horse looking that way: so that some *Swedists* overconfident of their valour and fortune, would needs set upon certaine troopes of *Imperialists*, which they heard were then abroad, betwixt that Towne and *Schiffelbien*. Of which, the other (2000. in number) having also notice, provide in very good order and resolution to entertaine them. The *Swedes* are well beaten; 300. of them lost, and three Cornets: the rest glad to runne away. In the beginning of *January*, after the taking of *Graetz*, the King thought at the same time to have surprized this Towne also. Thither is *Gustavus Horne* then sent: and from thence by the valour of old Colonell *Graetz* Governour in the Towne, is he for that time put. *Horne* returning hereupon, hath notice by the Country Boores, of some five troopes of *Crabats*, which out of *Himmelskadt*, (a Towne some league or two to the Northward:) used much to infest those places. To hinder them, and to blocke up the Towne of *Landsberg* withall; hee leaves some 3000. men thereabouts. The King also himselfe more strongly blocks it up, when he sate downe with his Army at *Coninxbergen*: and perchance had not *Tilly* then beene about to come; he might then have had a purpose to have besieged it; but a sudden and a great frost hapning withall, in the end of *January*; the King rises, and passes into *Mecklenburg*: yet still was the Towne blockt vp, and (to passe by

by other encounters) in the beginning of *March*, the *Imperialists* sallying out; are beaten in again, all but two hundred; which were left behind, as prisoners. In mid-*March*, the King passes over the River *Warta* neere unto it. Towards the end of *March*, he laying a bridge over the *Oder* at *Sweds* (where he held his strong Leaguer) he had from thence a faire passage both to that Towne, and vnto *Franckford*: vnto which siege when as himselfe in person went; then was *Gustavus Horne* againe sent towards this *Landsberg*, with twenty Cornets of Horse, and Foot proportionable: No sooner was *Franckford* taken; but the King the very next day, dispatches 4000. men thitherward: himselfe the fifth of *Aprill* likewise following. And now goe they to it in good earnest: the King with Sir *Iohn Hebron*, on one side of the River *Warta*, and *Horne* on the other. On the Kings side, was the Towne naturally guarded, by a certaine morasse or marish: over which, the King by the guidance of a Boore so suddenly passes, that he was betweene the Sconces and the Towne, before the amazed Garrison lookt for it. Vpon the 15. of *Aprill* (the King having fully finisht his works) by 3. a clocke in the Morning, falls strongly upon their out-works, and takes them: and three hundred souldiers in them which were willing to serue under the Kings Colours. Young Colonell *Cratz* the Governours sonne is slaine; the rest seeing all hope of reliefe to be cut off, by the taking of *Franckford*: demand Conditions and haue them. The next day therefore (being Saturday) by eight a clocke in the morning, out they march with bag and baggage, and 4. Field pieces; and as much powder; as would discharge them foure times over. The Garrison was some 5000. in all; amongst which were 12. troopes of Horse; whom the *Swedes* convoyed vnto *Great Glogow* in *Silesia*. This was a goodly Towne and a strong; most basely given up by a company of Cullions, as the *Swedish* call'd them: who much wondred to have won the Towne frō so strong a garrison, with so few Forces. The *Imperialists* being by their fellowes blamed, for delivering up so strong a Peice upon such easie termes: excuse themselves by their wants of provisions. But the *Swedes* as vow, they never saw men better provided. They came out with

Taken.

four fat horses in a waggon, generally; fitches of Bacon, &c. appearing by the Waggon's sides. Their owne horses being fat and sleeke. And so were their whores too; of which they brought out full 2000. with them: besides a rabble of vnnecessary hangbyes: enough to have undone a Garrison. Thus are all those parts of *Pomeran* and *Marckland*, quite cleered; and all passages open into *Silesia*.

At the same time, therefore that the King sent one Army against *Landsberg*; he dispatcht the *Rhynegrave* and *Bandisfen*, with other forces into *Silesia*, which is hard by *Frankford*. They fall upon *Crossen*, the next great Towne upon the *Oder*: which they presently take upon agreement: after which, they fetch in Contribution out of the Country, as farre as *Sagan* and *Great Glogow* also. This put the *Imperialists* in such feare, that with all speed (namely, about the end of *April*) the Emperour sends his Ambassadors to the States of *Silesia*: unto whom (now met at *Breslaw*, the chiefe City of *Silesia*) are these grating propositions offered.

Crossen in *Silesia* taken.

The Emperour demands a terrible Excise of *Silesia*.

Two *Pfenning*s make 1. *Creitzzer*. 4. *Creitzzers*, 1. *Batzzen*. 5. *Batzzen* are about an *English* shilling. 2. *Grosch* make a *Rixe* Dollar.

1. That for every Oxe pastured betwixt the Rivers *Oder* and *Bober*, the Countrey people should pay the Emperour three *Creitzzers* a weeke, and for those beyond, two *Creitzzers*. And for every 25. sheepe, as much.

2. For every bushell of Come ground in *Silesia*; a Toll to be paid to the Emperour.

3. Out of every hundred *Rixe* Dollars lent upon V^sury, the Emperour to have one *Florene*.

4. Out of every pound of flesh, two *Pfenning*s.

5. Out of every Tunne of Beere, twelve *Grosch* to be paid. And this Excise to continue for two yeeres.

The Emperour is now enforced to lay Contributions, upon his owne native Subjects and Tenants of *Gratz*, and therabouts: whom (as the Princes of *Leipsich* said) he had hitherto spared. And now hee victuals and new fortifies *Vienna* also. Thus begins the Eagle to looke to her owne nest.

By this, is the Dyet of *Leipsich* broken up; which hapned to be upon the same *Palme-Sunday*, that the King took *Frankford*. And now are Don *Balthasar* and the Baron *Dhema*, sent with more forces into *Silesia*; which *Diepenbach* Generall for those

those parts, complains unto the Emperour that he much wanted. Suppose, now, the most of *Aprill* spent; *Franckford*, *Crosen*, and *Landisberg*, Garrison'd and fortified by the King : and his Armies from severall parts, againe comne together and refreshed. Vpon *May day* therefore 1631. (himselfe the next day being to come into *Franckford*) he sends some ten Regiments of foote from *Furstenwald*, (which is about a league from *Franckford*) towards *Kopenicke*, backe againe into the Land of *Brandenburg* : after whom, are 80. troopes of horse presently dispatched. Vpon which *May day*, is Count *Ortenburg* sent in Ambassage from the King, unto the Marquesse *Electer* of *Brandenburg*. The Propositions were, to desire *Span-dan* and *Custrine* to be consigned over into his hands, during the time of these wars ; because they lay so convenient for him : both for the passage of his forces, out of *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerland* unto him ; and for his owne retreat backe againe unto them, if he should be put to it. A moneths pay, was further required for the Army; or else will the King leave all. *Ortenburg* returning without a satisfying answer, *Gustavus Horns* is sent : and he failing, the King himselfe goes to the *Electer* ; taking five troopes of horse, 1000. Muskettiers, and foure field peices, along with him. *May 3.* the *Electer* meets him in a little grove upon the *Copenicker*-heath, some *English* mile from *Berlin*. Here the King receiving no contentment, offers to returne to his Leaguer againe : but the *Electresse* and the Court Ladies prevaile so farre with their *feminine irresistibility*, that his Majesty takes his lodging in *Berlin* for that night, with a thousand Muskettiers for his guard. *May 5.* the treaty begins againe : and by this time was the Kings whole Army come up to *Berlin*. The sight of an Army, is a very fierce argument ; 'tis a very prevailing *Logicke*. The *Electer* is with much adoe brought to yeeld *Spandan* unto the King, for one moneth : whereupon the next day, the Governour *Buckersdorp*, with a Garrison of sixe hundred men, goes out of the Towne; and the Kings forces come in. *Custrine* (the strongest Fort of all the Countrey, over whose bridge the *Imperialists* fleeing from *Goris*, had escaped into *Franckford* :) he could not obtaine from the *Electer* : *Cracben* the

The King demands *Spandan* and *Custrine*, of his Brother of *Brandenburg*.

Gover-

* At *Custrine* was there a bridge over the *Oder*; and at *Spandau* another over the *Spree*, which is a great river and a long: for many leagues running the same course with the *Oder*. *Spandau* is neere *Berlin*, the Court of the Elector.

The Kings encamps at *Potsdam*.

Old Brandenburg and *Ratzenow* taken.

Some actions in *Silesia*.

Governour mainly resisting the Kings desires in it. That which made the King, now all on the sudden, to desire these * passages and Retreats of the *Electors*, was; that now despairing both of the holding out of the Towne of *Magdenburg*, and of his owne relieving of it: hee feared General *Tillys* comming backe upon him over the *Deßau* bridge, after the taking of the towne, which was now at the last cast. Cause withall had he to suspect, that if *Tilly* should indeed come backe, the feare of his fame and Armies, would so prevaile with his brother of *Brandenburg*, that he might (perchance) be enforced to the cooping of him up at these Townes; whereby he should be hindred of his retreat backe into *Pomerland*. Hearing by this time, that the Towne of *Magdenburg* was actually taken, *May* the tenth: his Maiesty with all speed encamps at *Potsdam*, a Towne in the *Old Marck* of *Brandenburg*, betwixt *Berlin* and the Towne of *Old Brandenburg*; whither, a little before, he had caused his Army to retire. At this Leaguer the maine of his Army staies, from about the eighth or tenth of *May*, untill *June* following. Here having formed a Campe, he first of all sends a Trumpet to summon the *Imperialists*, in *Old Brandenburg* and *Rattenaw*; two good Townes upon the River *Havel*: laying his passage this way towards the River of *Elbe*; so to blocke out *Tilly*, from breaking in that way upon him. *Brandenburg* thus summoned, is forthwith forsaken by the *Imperialists*.

As for those of *Rattenaw*; notwithstanding they made shew of resistance at the first, (desiring time to consider upon it:) yet when the King presented his Canon before their wals, laid hold of all the ships and boates upon the River *Havel*, (from thence even unto the towne of *Havelberg*) and demanded their present resolution: they knowing the General *Tilly* to be so engaged at the siege of *Magdenburg*, that he could not relieve them, so soon as the King would force them, are contented to accept of conditions, and to be packing. In this time, the *Imperialists* attempted the recovery of *Crossen* in *Silesia*: but the Garrison being assisted by their fellowes out of *Frankford* and *Landisberg*; kill some 150. or 200. of them vpon the place; driving the rest into *Great Glogow*. And the *Imperialists*, a little after that, lighting vpon

upon a partee of 100, Swedish Horse, take 25. of them, and drive the rest to take the *Oder*.

To returne to the King, *Ratenaw* thus taken: and the Country of *Brandenburg* now quite cleared of the *Imperialists*: the King ships 100. pieces of Ordnance, and all necessaries for the building of a Sconce, in those new gotten boates aforesaid; to be ready for a new designe. The maine of his Foot forces, he still keepes in the Campe at *Potsdam*, and about *Brandenburg, Nauen, Spandaw, &c.* and his Horse in their Quarters betwixt that, and the *Deßau* bridge. Vpon the first of *June*, he commands 4. Regiments towards *Gutterbogen*, a Towne towards the two passes over the *Elbe*: as *Deßau* bridge, namely, and at *Wittenberg*. About which designe we must for a while leaue them, to speake of three other actions of the Kings, done on this side the Country: for the doing of which, now after *Tillyes* going towards *Saxony*, he had the better leisure.

The first of which was, his R^{impatriating} and Installing of the two Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, into their ancient and paternall inheritance; which the Emperor before had deprived them of, and given unto his Generall *Walensteyn*. This Country being by the Kings armies now almost cleared (excepting *Rostock, Wismar, Dammitz*, and another Towne or two;) he on the 5th. of *June* causes the people to be new sworne againe unto their naturall Lords, and *Walensteyn* to be abiured. Which triumph himselfe honoured, with his royall and victorious presence.

The Dukes of
Mecklenburg
again Installed.

The second Action was done in that part of *Pomerland* next vnto *Mecklenburg*; which was the taking in of the strong town of *Gripswald*, done by his Lieutenant the Generall *Todt*. This strong town of *Gripswald* (which is also honored with an *Uniuersity*) is situate in the little Dukedome of *Wolgast*, in the mouth of the *Oder*, not far from *Wolgast*: wherabouts the King first landed. Why it was not taken in till now, I know not: but this was the reason for the present attempting of it. Now had the King desired of the *Elect*or of *Saxony*, some passe upon the *Elb*: which being denied, the King now fals upon *Gripswald*: making his way by that, unto *Tangermünd* and *Werben*. I find it to have bin besieged, (or blockt up rather) with 5. Regiments of foot, and one of horse, about the 20. of *July* 1630. I find some

The Lord Oise
Todt, or *Ost-*
todt.

Gripswald
besieged.

The Swedish Intelligencer.

about it, *Aug. 8.* also Mention is made of it in mid-*January* likewise : about which time, the *Imperialists* fearing that *Dammin* would be besieged ; fetch some peices of Canon out of *Gripswald* into that towne. This *Dammin* being taken ; *Gripswald* is left naked, and now in *March*, in good earnest set upon : 10000. men being laid at a distance to blocke it up. Of any assaults or attempts upon the Towne, I reade not : nor of any sallies made by the besieged ; but that fatall one, made by *Perusi*, then Governor there : in which skirmish, himself was slaine. The occasion of it was thus : *June* the tenth very early in the morning, a party of *Swedish* horse adventure to drive away some Cattell, feeding close by one of the Ports ; which one of the Sentinels descrying, discharges his musket ; the Towne take the Alarme upon it. The *Swedish* suspecting some such matter, dresse a fine Ambuscado for them. Out sallies 4. companies and amongst them *Perusi*, with his Serjeant-major, a Ritmaster, and a knight of the *Dutch* order. These salliers being in a desperate case within, become the more adventurous without. Well, the Governors courage carrying him too far in the pursuit of those, that did but feigne to flye ; the ambush starts up, and cuts between the Towne and him. The *Crabats* perceiving the danger, avoid it by forsaking of their Master. The *Dutch* knight is slaine first : and the Governor not long after. By this time are there more forces of the King come in : which had marcht hard al night for that purpose ; the plot being laid, that the game should thus be begun, before they were discovered. Now doe the *Swedes* make their Approaches to the wals : and after an houres space, the Towne is most straightly besieged. First, the besigers shew the Towne that they have Canon, and then send to summon them by a Trumper : their answer was, that they would fight it out. Now are the Ordnance set to worke (which some call playing :) and a suitable breach is made. The Garrison is as good as their words, for by a fally port next that breach which the *Swedes* thought to enter, the other fally : yea so hard they lay upon the *Swedish* Foot, that had not the Horse strucks in, they had made foule worke : but being by this meanes beaten into the Towne, they presently found a parly. The assault is given over, conditions of yeelding, agreed upon : which came to thus much : that upon

upon *June 16.* they should depart with flying Ensignes, bag and Taken.
baggage, and be convoyed towards *Letz*: first, and to march in-
to *Rosstock* afterwards. The *Swedish* convoy being something
too weak for them, they would not keep conditions and go to
Rosstock; but into *Havelberg* would they goe, that they would.
This had crost the Kings designe, which he was now about for
this *Havelberg*. The *Swedish* general *Banier* having notice of the
way they tooke; sends Colonell *Hall* to meet with them: who
falling fowle upon them; kills a many, & takes the rest prisoners.
Thus paid they for breach of Conditions. The King not know-
ing of the taking of the towne, was now comming from *Stetin*
with a great power, to doe it: but is by the newes of it turn'd
backe againe. The third Action on this side, was a passage be-
twixt the King, and the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg*; thus: the King demands *Span-*
dau againe. having in the beginning of *May* before, obtained the towne of
Spandaw, but for one moneth, and that moneth now out; the
*Elect*or demands his towne againe. The proposition very much
displeased the King, because it very much crost him; yet for his
promise sake, he delivers it, *June 8.* The next day he sends word
into *Berlin*, (the Towne where the *Elect*or held his Court) of
a *Visite* he meant to give it: and a Protestation withall, that if
any thing fell out foule upon it, the blood should not be laid to
his charge. The same day, he streightly beleaguers *Berlin*; bend-
ing his Canon directly upon the *Elect*ors Palace. Out sends the
*Elect*or to treat; three dayes are spent about it: and all to no pur-
pose. Thus at last when the men could not agree, the women (as
before) draw down the King to milder resolutions. Two Regi-
ments are received into the Towne for that night: and the con-
clusion is, that upon *June 12.* the Kings garrison is againe admit-
ted into *Spandaw*: & *Brandenburg* is to give 30000. Rixe Dol-
lars a moneth, towards the payment of the Kings foot: the Dut-
chies of *Pomerland* and *Mecklenburg*, being at the charges of
maintaining most of the horse. Some may imagine, that this was
but a colourable deniall in *Brandenburg*; & rather *art* then force,
in the King. Their reason is, because the King of *Sweden* is bro-
ther in law to the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg*: as having married his
sister: and therefore not likely to do him violence: he besides, be-
ing one of those oppressed Princes, whom the King came to re-
lieve.

liene. So that this they indge to have bin such a practice, as that (as they say) before of the Duke of *Pomerlands* was: and that *Brandenburg* seem'd to be unwilling, with what he was glad of; that he might have this answer, to give the Emperor, That he was forced to it. I cannot tell: but this I beleeve, that would *Brandenburg* have done the King a service, he might have before done it, by granting *Custrine* vnto him: & that might have bin the saving of *Magdenburg*. This I rather beleeue, that *Magdenburg* being thus taken & destroyed, the Elector was terribly affrighted, and therefore durst not but desire *Spandaw* againe: but hearing now that *Tilly* was gone a fortnights march from him; engaged otherwhere; and the *Deffaw* bridge broken down, that he could not returne; he consented vnto the King. Well! the agreement being made, the Elector staves with the King in his Tent for that night: where there was much mirth, and some Healths: The next morning being the 12. of *June*, the King goes thence by water vnto *Stetin*, there to give audience vnto the *Russian* Embassadour: which he did upon the fourteenth after.

By this time, there having beene some murmuring amongst the Protestants against the King, concerning the taking of *Magdenburg*; as if he had bin too slow or defective, in his aides or counsels vnto that City: His Majesty, though in himselfe guiltlesse; yet considering that he is cruell to himselfe, who is negligent of his owne fame or reputation; thinks himselfe bound in honour to excuse himselfe, and therefore sends abroad this his Apologie, which we have here abbreviated.

That he could never by any perswasions or assurances, draw in the Citizens of *Magdenburg*; to disburse any monies towards the leuying of any forces, for his service, and their own safeties: no nor so much as to billet or quarter any of his troopes upon them; untill by the blocking up of their Town, they were compelled vnto it. That neither could their owne Prince the Administrator of *Magdenburg*, when in the end of *July* 1630. he came into their City, obtain so much of them: which had it bin done, *Pappenheim* had then bin diverted; an inexpugnable Fort might have beene raised; and the Seate of warre have bin turn'd off from the City. That the enemy had such potent Agents within the Town, that all good resolutions in others, were hindered.

The Kings
Apologic
concerning
Magdenburg.

dered by them : and unto their treacheries, is the ruine of their owne Countrey to be imputed. That notwithstanding all this, the City can witnesse his great care in borrowing monies from *Hambrough* and *Lubeck* for them ; which had beene sent unto them. As for any promise from his Majesty, which the Citizens may alleadge that they relied upon; they must know, that this is to be regulated according to conveniency, possibility, and the present state of things: so that the King might not then endanger the whole action, for the particular of one City; especially seeing their owne negligence, had now made his promise impossible to be kept. Moreover, other most insuperable difficulties have since fallen out, & made his relieving of them impossible. As that Imperiall Army in *Pomeran* and *Mecklenburg*: which besides that it was far too strong for him in Horse; had even then blockt up all passages, from the East Sea unto *Magdenburg*. That it had bin in vaine for him to have attempted any further, untill he had first taken in, those two mighty passes of *Gartz* and *Grippenhausen*. That notwithstanding all his diligence, he could not conveigh any troopes unto *Magdenburg*, (to any purpose) untill *Novem.* last; by which time, the enemy had encroached too far upon them. That *Gartz* and *Grippenhausen* being taken, he might have ruined the whole Emperours Army, could he but have obtained the passage of *Custrine*: but this had beene denied him by *Krachten*, then Governor of it. That hereupon, he was faine to let the enemy escape (in their flight from *Gartz*.) into *Landsberg*: nor was he able after that, to cleere the *Elbe* of the enemies: and all this, through *Krachten*s denyall. If it had beene expected, that his Majesty should then have ioyned battell with *Tilly*: they are to consider, the many labours and weakenesse of his forces: the hardnesse of the winter ; and the over-matching power of the enemy : who, had he wonne the battell, had at that blow conquered both *Magdenburg* and *Germany*. That after *Tilly*s retreating from him, to besiege *Magdenburg*, he had strengthened the Imperiall Army left against his Majesty, with 12000. new men: laying them upon all the passes and advantages of *Pomeran*, *Brandenburg*, and *Silesia*: and especially upon the

Here the River
Asulda runnes
into the Elbe.

River *Oder*: and in the Townes of *Frankford* and *Landsberg* that had he stir'd to relieve *Magdenburg*, they had come upon his backe. That to shew his willingnesse to relieve *Magdenburg*, he had adventured upon the taking of *Frankford*; and after that, advanced as farre as *Spandau* and *Potsdam*, towards it. That notwithstanding the Towne so much concerned the *Electör of Saxony*, yet could his Majesty never obtaine of him, any aydes towards the reliefe of it; or any passage by *Wittenberg*, or the *Deffau* bridge, towards it. That the *Electör of Brandenburg* had not, or could not in time deliver him such vi-
 ctuals and shipping, as were necessary to it: as having a respect unto what the *Electör of Saxony* did, or would doe. That he yet knew not, whether these two *Electörs* were or would be, his friends or his enemies. All this considered, his Majesties Councill of warre assured him, that with so over-wearied an Army, first to passe so many enemies in the way; and to then to have set upon *Tilly*, had ruin'd all. Lastly, that he would have relieved the Towne, appeares by the need himselfe stood in of it: seeing upon the newes of the taking of it, he was faine to retire with his Army; and project new designses for his security and proceeding. This was his Majesties Apology.

werben taken
and Borg.

Pappenheym
sent to resist
the King.

Suppose now in the meane time the Generall *Tilly* to be removed from *Magdenburg*: whence in Whitson-week about the end of *May*, he departed. This knowne, the King presently hath a designe of recovering those places; and he having forsaken the *Elbe*, the King sends towards it. Some troopes of *Bandssems* horsecal of a sudden one night, passing a shallow place or Foord of the *Elbe*; the *Imperialists* in *Werben* are taken sleepers, kild, rowted or imprisioned; their Lieutenant-Colonell, their chiefe Quarter-master, and their Towne surprized. Others, at the same time, doe as much to *Borg*, within foure leagues of *Magdenburg*. *Tilly* now upon his march hearing of these tydings, and fearing withall that the King had an intention to lay a bridge over the *Elbe*: away dispatches he foure Regiments under *Pappenheims* command; to secure *Havelberg*, and those neighbour places. *Werben* thus surprized, now begins some of the Kings Army to remoove from about *Potsdam*; and the Na-
 vy

vy of boats with their provisions, are sent towards *Copenicke*, to passe by *Berlin* and *Potsdam*, into the River *Havel*; both Army and Fleete moving towards old *Brandenburg*, *Rattenau*; and so on towards *Havelberg*. At this time the King having received a supply of foure Regiments out of *Prussia*, and some new troops levied about *Brandenburg*, with others drawne out of his owne Garrisons; he divides his forces: the Lord *Oxenstjerne* Chancellor of the Kingdome of *Sweden*, hath 38. troupes of old Soldiers, added unto his former Army in *Prussia*: *Gustavus Horne* hath his strength in *Silesia* againe reinforced with Recruits; and a bridge is laid by him over the *Oder* at *Schamberg*, a mile beneath *Custrine*. By this time (that is in the end of *June*) is the King come backe againe from *Stetin*, unto his Army; and that dissoldged and advanced. Vpon the last of *June* therefore in the night, is *Dubasell* Lieutenant-Colonell of the Dragooners, or Muskettiers on horsebacke; sent out with some 2. or 300. Muskettiers, and as many of his owne Dragooners: who also passing the *Elbe* at a shallow passage, &c. as *Baudissens* Horse had done before,) falls upon the City of *Tangermund*; where both Towne and Castle being taken, the most of the Garrison are slaine in the resistance. The next day, thither also comes his Majesty, with some two thousand muskettiers, and as many horse and Dragooners. Some name, ninety eight companies of foote, and sixty troopes of horse. The *Imperialists* of *Gorleben* (another neighbor Garrison) hearing of this, instantly flye away towards *Halberstadt*. *Wolmerstat* is presently also taken: yea the *Swedish* flye out so farre, that they rooke away fifty horses which were grasing even under the wals and Ordnance of the City of *Magdenburg*, *Tangermund* thus taken; a Bridge is laid over the *Elbe*, and there the King entrenches himselfe: there (for a while) hee fortifies, and formes a Campe. And now begins the bustling, and not till now.

Tangermund
taken.

Pappenheym with foure Regiments of Crabats or light horsemen and others, together with the expelled Garrisons therabouts, being sent by *Tilly* to keepe those places: does his best to hinder the proceedings. The *Rhine-grave Charles Lodowick* there-
Pappenheym
beaten.

A battell.

Steindal taken.

Havelberg taken

The King
formes a strong
Campe at
Werben.The Land of
Hessen wonder-
fully delivered.

therefore, with some *Swedish* forces being there abroad about *Borg* and *Wolmerstadt* (not far from *Magdenburg*) upon them fals *Pappenheym*: of whose approach the King having notice, with all the horse he could make, and some 2000 Muskettiers, comes time enough to make one in the medley. *Pappenheym's* Foot are almost all cut off, most of the Horse play'd the *Pultrons*, and ran away: himselfe escaped into *Magdenburg* first, from whence he hastned towards *Halberstat*, there to expect his Master the Generall *Tilly*. It was said that some 20. Companies were here defeated, and some 14. Ensignes taken. The Garrison of *Steindal* beyond *Tangermund*, hearing of this, presently trusse up their bag and baggage, and away are they packing: knowing that though their towne were great, yet was it not strong enough to hold out against the King.

Pappenheym thus removed from about *Havelberg*; early in the morning *July* the 9th. comes Sir *John Bannier*, Generall of the Foote, and he fals upon *Havelberg*: so called from the River *Havell*, on which it standeth. All that are found in Armes, are put to the sword; and the Towne taken. This the King having notice of, the same day begins to remove his Camp from *Tangermund*, shipping all his provisions downe the *Elve* towards *Werben*. This Towne was held the more advantageous place to encamp in, for that it had the command and passage not of the *Elbe* alone, but of the *Havell* also: which here at *Werben* runnes into the *Elbe*. The Campe lay on both sides the River, the Towne it selfe being comprehended within it. This he fortifies most mainly, as strong as ever he did that of *Sweds* upon the *Oder*; when *Tilly* before came by him into *Mecklenburg*; and this he doth upon the same grounds and wisdom: too. *Tilly* was then neere unto him, and now is he againe upon his march towards him. *Pappenheym* had sent for him: *Mansfeld*, Governour of *Magdenburg* had dispatcht foure posts in one day towards him; helpe, haste, come away, or all is lost. *Tilly* therefore then in *Düringen*, is inforced to put off his owne invasion of *Hessen*, and to countermand his Forces backe againe already sent thither. He now being come backe almost as farre as *Halberstadt*, the King calls out all his Garrisons

Garrisons out of the towns which could not be defended. This was about *July* the 16. 1631. from whence *Tilly* advances into *Wolmerstadt*, in the Arch-bishopricke of *Magdenburg*.

Hither being come; upon the 16. or 17. of *July*, he first of all dispeeds away 4. Regiments of Horse for his Vantcurriers, to stay the Kings proceedings, whilst himselfe with his whole Army might come up to him: and if it were possible, to tempt the King out of his trenches, to a pitcht battell in the field. These gallant troopes (most of them old souldiers) were *Papenheym*s men; and very forward, therefore now revenge their fellowes. Colonel *Bernsteyn*, a valiant Gentleman, was their Leader: his Regiment was all *Curiaffers*, or men at Armes. The second Regiment was the *Italian* Count *Monte Cuculies*, (himselfe not there) consisting of 12. Cornets of Ritters. The third was *Holck* his Regiment, and in that 5. Cornets of *Curiaffers*, and 5. more with fire-lockes. The fourth belonged unto *Coronino*, and 10. Cornets had he vnder him. All these were verily perswaded, that the King would not fight; and in this perswasion they continued, till they came to *Tanger*, a Dorpe within one *German* league of *Tangermund*: not a *Swede* all that while appearing to oppose them. Here (about *Tanger*) do these brave *Imperialists* take up their Quarter: the *Swedish* having before forsaken that, and some other open places.

Bernsteyn sent
against the
King.

Whilst the weary troopes there rest; out goes *Bernsteyn* with some 600. *Curiaffers* to set the watch, and to guard the passages for that night. The King of *Sweden* fully enformed by his skowtes, both of their lodging and strength; that very day sends out 2000. chosen Muskettiers, and 500. Dragoons, vnder the command of Colonell *Collenbach*, and the *Rhine-graue*: who before break of day had approacht the Enemy. The 500. Dragoons, they set to fall upon *Bernsteyn*s 600. *Curiaffers*; *Collenbach* with his Muskettiers encompassing the Dorps, where the *Imperialists* lay enquartered. The Dragoons charging, presently tumbled down a many of the *Curiaffers*; Colonell *Bernsteyn* himselfe being slain among the first; & in him a family; for he was the last of that brach of his house. The rest, neither able with their horses and pistols, to hold out against horses and carbines, not yet

A battell.

Bernsteyn slaine.

P

knowing

the strength of their enemies, make a disorderly retreat into the Dorp: thither the Dragoons pursue them, and there leaping from their horses, they with their Muskets still let flie amongst them. The other *Imperialists* cannot be said to have taken the Alarm, but the fright at it; some get horses to fight, and some to flye: well, which way soever they issue out of the town, one troope or other of *Collenbach's* Muskettiers, are ready to entertaine them. Thus are 1500. slaine, all the foure Regiments defeated, *Bernsteyn's* kild, *Holck* and *Coronino* fled, some 28. or 29. Cornets taken: amongst which, 10. of *Bernsteyns*, of *Holck's* 6. of *Monte Cuculies* 5. of *Coroninos* 7. besides those that were burnt. Great booty gotten of silver-vessell, &c. some one souldier lighting upon 1000. Rixe-dollars, and another upon as many Duckets. This defeat hapned vpon *Sunday* morning *July* 17. upon which day these *Imperialists* were dispensed withall, for appearing at *Morrow-Masse*; as having before day-light bin at a *Black-Santus*. This defeat was given, *Tilly* himselfe being in sight of it.

Generall *Tilly* resolving now upon a revenge, on Tuesday and Wednesday following, he musters and over-views his Army and Ammunition; gets all things ready for a bastel. Vpon Thursday, *July* 21. forward he sets towards the King, by faire & easie marches (not to over-tyre his Army) comming unto *Tangermund*, where the King had before encamped; and from whence he had given order for his Garrison to retire, if they perceived *Tilly* about to come upon them. *Tilly* at this time (reckoning those that were before slaine) brought some 26000. men along with him, & all these like himselfe, full of anger, resolution, and desire of revenge. Before he would assault the Kings Trenches, he was said secretly to have sent unto some confederates & well-wishers of his; or otherwise corrupted with promises, to doe a peice of treacherous service for him: and that was, to naille the Kings Ordnance, (at least in that part of the Campe where he meant to fall on) that so it might be made vnserviceable against him. The plot being (by I know not what remorse in the conscience of one of the vndertakers,) discovered; The King (tis said) gave not *Tilly* one Canon shot when he first drew towards him;

him; notwithstanding he were come even under the Ordnance; and that *Tilly* was said to have made about 60. This made him confident, & his men brave; who pressing now on in great multitudes, all of a sudden was such a tempest of shot, chaine-shot, murdering-shot, and what-ever was cruellest to do execution, showed in amongst them; that there was made a miserable butchery. By an *Avenue* at the same time, out sallies *Baudissen* with three Regiments of horse, who set so rudely upon the enemies *Curiaffers*, that had the King seconded him with the rest of the Army, it had bin (as tis thought) a very miserable defeat. Thus is the retreat founded for that night. Within a day or two, another revenge must be attempted; before which, tis reported also, that *Tilly* should have hyred some Boores to have fired the Towne of *Werben*; round about which, the Kings Leaguer was. This is a true report the Boors were executed for it: but as for the former tale, we do onely relate it: but presse it not upon our Readers; it was perchance but devised. Well; *Tilly* can make nothing of it; neither this day, nor the next, (which was *S. James* his day *July 25.* & the last day that he attempted any thing upon the King) and is therefore forced to retire towards *Tangermünd.* *Tilly* beaten off. In which retreat the King himselfe setting upon him, so overlaid the *Crabats*, that they were driven backe upon their own Foot; who to keepe them from disordering of their ranks, were faine to stave them off, by charging their pikes upon them. *Tilly* perceiving the King comming, made *Als* or a stand; putting his men in order, and bringing forward his Canon as the King also did. A skirmish now beginning, was by the night taken off; both sides retyring to their quarters. Some say that the King himselfe was in one of these fights, in some danger; and too farre engaged: and that *Baudissen* was so hemb'd in, that he was faine by maine force to breake thorow: and that in the comming off, he should breake his sword in the body of a great Commander, bringing out nothing but the hilts, and some two handfuls of the blade: and that his horse was foure times shot, and a piece of the saddle carryed away. The Generall *Tilly* not using thus to be foyled, and having a good mind to be revenged; layes a Bridge over the *Elbe* at his

Tilly retires
from the King.

The Queene
of Sweden ar-
rives in Pome-
ren.

Marquis Ha-
milton arrives
in Pomeran.

Campe at *Tangermund*, daily sending some out to spy their opportunity & advantage: but perceiving many of those which he sent out, never to returne againe, and victuals to prove excessive deare, yea scarce to be gotten for any money: he having been almost a whole moneth about the King, and all that, to doe as the blind Cat did to the file, lickt the skin of her own tongue: about the 10. of *Aug.* he dislodges with his Army, marching directly towards *Gurleben, Wolmerstadt, Hatz,* and so to the Duke of *Saxony's* Country. His wants may well be beleev'd to be many, seeing he was now enquartered upon that Country, which himselfe had before dispeopled, and eaten up. Five hundred starved Horses left he behind him, (a most rich prey for a kennell of hounds) & 800. wagons for want of horses to draw them: with much else perchance, which otherwise he would not have left behind. Some report him to have lost 6000. or 7000. men; perchance in all these 3. great defeats of *Papenheym, Bersteyn,* and his own, he might and yet is halfe, so many, a great many for so great a General to lose; nor wold the side have so many cōfessed.

Generall *Tilly* thus marcht off, and the King having no need to keepe so many forces together, (it being both inconvenient, and chargeable besides) he divides his Army into three severall Quarters: of which we shall by and by tell you more.

During this time, her Majesty the Qu. of *Sweden* arrives with 8000. men at *Wolgast*, where the King had before appointed a Palace to entertain her. And now also is the Lord Marquis *Hamilton* arrived. His Lordship after his going from *London*, upon *July 18.* met with the Forces that were to ioyne with him out of *Scotland*, in *Yarmouth* roade in *Norfolke*: which was their appointed place of meeting. Thence setting saile the 19. (being a Fleet of some 38. or 40. saile) on the 25. they came before *Elsinore* Castle in the *Sownds* of *Denmarke*. There went the Marquis ashore to kisse the K. of *Denmarck's* hand, who then lay at *Fredrickstadt*. The 29. they set saile againe, comming to an anchor the next day by the Ile of *Rugen*. The 31. they sailed into the mouth of the *Oder* betwixt *Wolgast* and the Ile of *Usedom*, where the King first landed. The 2. and 3. of *Aug.* were the forces landed: being up6 Muster found to be above 6000. able men; amongst

amongst which but a very few sicke, and two dead in all the voyage. The two next dayes they were alarmed, and waisted over the river, from the Ile of *Ussedom* unto *Walgaß* side: and there billeted in five Villages. Hereabouts for a while they stay, and that, for the coming of 4 or 5000 *Swedish* which were to be sent unto them. These being at hand to meete them, about *September 20.* up the *Oder* from *Stetin* they goe: being about some 41 Compaines: some peices of Ordnance they carry with them by water; and some (tis said) are drayne overland along by them. Their way was towards *Silesia*, where *Gustavus Horne* was now with an Army. They were afterwards encountered about *Custrine*, *Frankford*, and those parts, where a many of them dyed. A report we here had, of a defeat they should give; but this we leave to be confirmed in our Second part. The newes of the *Englisshmens* coming, being reported at the Emperours Court at *Vienna*, did something startle and amaze the Courtiers: but the *Habsh* was ere long well allayed, by a letter (from a good *Catholike* hand, no doubt) received out of *Eng-catholike Intel-*
land. The Contents were, how that few or none could here (in *Eng-*
land) be gotten to come at the beating of the Drums, or to serve against the Emperors: whereupon a most strict presse was faine to be set abroad, upon which few or none except rogues or jaile-birds were taken: so that those Forces were not much to be feared. You see how much this Army was beholden to their Country man, this *Spaniolized Intelligencer.*

Suppose his Majesty of *Sweden* employed at this while, about the emptying of his great Campe at *Werben*, into other *Stations*. The King dis-
Some he keepest there still; others are sent into *Raitenau* and lodges his
third division into *Old Brandenburg*. This was about mid *Aug-*
ust. About which time he hath 4000 new men come to reen-
force him out of *Sweden*. Some ordnance and Engines of warre,
they brought with them: and they tooke their way thorow
Brandenburg-land towards *Frankford*; And these (I suppose)
were the men, whose comming the *Englissh* staied for. The King
leaving *Bandissen* with chiefe Command for the time, in the
Campe at *Werben*, with some ten Regiments of horse, & fixe of
foote: upon the 29. of *August*, himseife in person departs from

Rattenau towards *Old Brandenburg*; from thence also carrying foure Regiments of *Dutch*, and one of *Finlanders* along with him. By this time was the Generall *Tilly* a very busie Enemy, in taking of townes in *Saxony*; and that Duke with an Army of 20000. men, in the field about *Torgau*, one of his chiefe Frontier townes towards the Kings Army. The Duke must now declare with the King, or perish vnder *Tilly*: and there had not onely many treaties passed with the Duke, concerning the conioyning of their Armies, but, as it seemes, some invitations of late times: little or nothing now remaining to be concluded, but some circumstantiall particular points of honour, and proportions of payments to the Kings Army. All these, it was not hard to be fairely accommodated; and the Dukes pressing necessities his Majesty well perceived, would suddenly enforce him to condescend. Vpon these grounds, the King mooves forward towards the Duke of *Saxonys* Country. So then, the Kings Infantry or Foote, being fairely sent a little before; the Cavalry the same 29. of *Aug.* in number 73. Cornets of horse, with 1000. Dragoons; marches from *Old Brandenburg*: taking up their Quarter the same night, some two leagues from that City; and for that he would not hinder his march by taking of towns, or going thorow them; he that night pitcht in the fields, neere the towne of *Zegefern*; where the Army was but very poorly accommodated: as being constrained to content themselves with the hospitality of the warres; that is, to lodge all night in the open ayre, under the blue skies, and to accept of as cold Commons unto it: and all by reason that neither the Sucklers or Marketenters, nor the Kings carriages, (in which their baggage and necessities were,) were not yet come up unto them. The next day *Aug.* 30. so soone as the Army appear'd in battell array, his Majesty the King of *Sweden* rode vp and downe amongst them from Regiment to Regiment, and from Ranke to Ranke; giving them this gracious Encouragement. Yee Lords and Gentlemen; much grieved I am at this your hard lodging and entertainment: But courage, my hearts, we are now as good as in the Dukedome of *Saxony*; and there, indeed, our intention is to enter. Assure your selves, that things will mend there; there shall

The King
mooves towards
the Duke of
Saxony.

A hard Quar-
ter.

The Kings
Oration to
his Souldiers.

for

shall you have victuals sufficient, and provision enough: then also shall wee fully pay you the arrier, of whatsoever means is now due vnto you. Let us onely make this condition with you; that you there behave your selues more civilly and gently, then in some other places you have done, and in the Marquifate of *Brandenburg* especially: where, indeed it much grieved Vs, to see things carried so ill-fauouredly. Hearke! at this present the Drummes beate a march, and the Trumpet sounds to Arme; the signals and summons of our mooving forward. To morrow our Army breakes up from *Werben*; and that also is to follow us. *Tilly*, notwithstanding his great Army, stands already in so much awe of us, that he proceeds with more leisure and warinesse, then he was heretofore wont to doe: for they have bin beaten to it. It doth nothing daunt your valiant hearts, I know, that his Army is called *Invincible*; seeing you have found it not to be so. On therefore, my hearts, a *Gods* name: We daily pray vnto the LORD of Hosts for you, and we desire you to doe the same for Vs; that he would be graciously pleased to goe along with vs, to assist vs, and to give us good successe, in whatsoever iust and religious enterprize we vndertake.

The Army thus encouraged, and assured of their enterprize; now rise and march. So that taking their way by *Beltzig* they arrive at *Coswig*, within two leagues of *Wittenberg*, August 31. Hither also the same day came the Lord *Arnhem*, Feild-Marsall to the Duke of *Saxony*: and at this time his Embassadour to the King. The case is now altered with that Duke, *Tilly* had taught him to request of the King, what he had before either denied him, or would not time enough declare himselfe in: aides, and ioyning with him. *Arnhem* humbly now declaring his Masters estate, requests his Majesties speedy assistance: the Conditions and manner whereof, being *Sept. 1.* on the Kings part consented vnto, and sent vnto the Duke; are the next day returned in writing, and signed. The Union had these foure Conditions now yellected vnto by the Duke, which he so much before stood upon.

Saxons vnion
with the King.

1. That his Majesty of *Sweden* might freely from henceforth, passe and repasse thorow *Saxony*.

And the Conditions of it.

2. That

These Articles, together with the whole Story of the King and the Dukes joyning : are better set downe in our Booke of the Swedish Discipline, and the third part of it, part 4. whither wee referre the Reader.

2. That the *Electer* of *Saxony* should at his owne charges, provide the *Swedish* Army, with powder, shot, and provisions.
3. That the King should have the absolute and vniversall Command of the whole Army : and the Dukes Souldiers to submit themselves unto his direction.
4. That the Duke should conclude no Peace with the Emperour, without the Kings consent ; but that both of them should stand as one man, untill the end of the warres.

The first defeat that this Vnion made, was of the *Papists* expectation: who verily beleevving, that the *Conclusions of Leipsich* would have made the *Protestants* fall out among themselves, are now frustated of that hope. This done, the bridge at *Wittenberg* over the *Elve*, is freed for the King: who *Sept. 3.* passes his whole Army over it, into the Dukes Country. *Sept. 4.* the Kings Army from *Wittenberg*, and the Dukes from *Torgau*, advanced forwards to meete one another, as farre as *Dieben* upon the River *Multa*, within three leagues of *Leipsich* : whither also the *Electer* of *Brandenburgs* troopes now came. Both Armies here meeting ; in signe that the Duke had yeilded unto what the King would have, (namely, the Superiority and Command of the *Saxon* Army,) the Horsemen as they came by, vayled and stooped their Cornets ; and the Foote, their Ensignes, towards the Kings Army. The 5th day, both Armies putting themselves into faire *Battaglia* : the King tooke a particular view of the *Saxon* Forces, and of the order and constitution of the Army, resolving the next day to visite the great Generall *Tilly* in his trenches, and to levy his siege of *Leipsich*. Hearing that *Tilly* had that morning prevented them, by taking of the Towne: the King and Duke were both put unto new consultations : so that the sixth day was spent in providing for the great day, the day of battell : which fell out to be the next day following. And here now leaving both the King and the Duke employed : let vs goe aside a while, to fetch their valiant Adversary into the Field, the *Imperiall* Generall *Tilly* : whom wee lately left retrying this way, from the Kings Leaguer of *Werben*.



THE PROCEEDINGS OF IOHN

Tserclaes Count of Tillye, and Generall for the
Catholike League; from the time of his retyring from
the Kings Campe in *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerland*:

Historically led along vnto the day of his defeat,
at the Battell of LEIPSICH.



HE Generall *Tilly* perceiving the King neither wil-
ling to adventure his Forces, now (like their
swords) already worn out with so many winter-
victories, into the plaine field against such fresh
troopes, who would be desperate, (as the King
knew) because they must either fight or be gone: and that hee
lay too strongly entrenched to be forced: and that by carrying a-
way all provisions, he had left him no meanes there long to stay
without starving: and now hearing newes from *Colorado*, that *Tilly retires*
there was no forcing of the Kings new Bridge laid over the *Oder* at *Sweds*: bethinks himsele, therefore, of an expedition
against *Magdenburg*; rises, and retires with his Army. In the
middle of *March*, minding wholly to leave these Quarters un-
to the King; he first of all dismantles *New-Brandenburg*, which
he had so lately conquered: becomming now as cruell to the
town, as he before had bin vnto the Towns-men, and their Gar-
rison: for he beates downe the wals, laies all the fortifications
levell with the ground, and so takes his leave of it.

Order is given unto the Count of *Schomberg*, to look well un-
to *Franckford* upon *Oder*; of w^{ch} he was lately made Governor:
and for the better securing of it, he gives direction for 7000.
fresh men to be sent in, and that *Diepenbach* should also come
into the Towne to assist *Schomberg*, as you have heard before:
yea he leaves 5000. fresh men more behind him; for the guard
of *Landsberg*, and other passages upon the *Oder*. And whereas
there were yet 2. towns with *Imperiall* Garrisons in them, neere
vnto the Kings Camp at *Sweds*, (in *Brisen* namely, and *Monche-
berg*) which, to be sure, the King would fall upon so soone as

ever his back was turn'd; those Garrisons he therefore sends for and away he marches backe againe, the same way (almost) that he came to *Ferberlin* first, and so to *Old Brandenburg*. Now he cleerely discovers himselfe, that his purpose was to vndertake what *Pappenheym* had all this while bin about; the conquest of the Towne and Arch-bishopricke of *Magdenburg*. Part therefore of his Calvary he sends to *Havelberg*: himselfe with the rest of the horse, and 5. Regiments of foot passing the River *Havell*, takes up his head-quarter at *Mockeren*. His magazine for the whole war to come, he appoints at *Zerbst*, neere vnto the *Deffau* bridge: and that he might go the roundlier to work, he sends for his Ordnance from *Hall* and *Halberstadt*; which he commands to meeete him at the Towne of *Magdenburg*.

Thus having brought the Gallant Generall Tilly, so farre onward on his way; and entred withall in that manner into our discourse, as a man should doe either into a goodly *Palace* or *History*, namely in the midst of it: we will leave our Generall a while taking order for his businesse, and goe to fetch up our Story, from the beginning of these latter troubles.

The Country of *Magdenburg*, is situated upon the West of *Brandenburg*; from which the river *Elbe* parts it: upō the South, it touches upon *Saxony*: upon the West, joyning with *Brunswicke* and *Halberstadt*: and upon the North of it, is the *Elbe* againe, with the 2. Dutchies of *Lunenbourg* and *Lauenbourg*. The Countrey hath the name from the chiefe City *Magdenburg*, which is one of the ancient *Hanse* Townes of the Empire: and that honored with an Arch-bishops See, and he the *Primate* of all *Germany*.

The people be *Lutherans*, of the *Augustane* Confession: the Arch-bishopricke in the hands of a Lay-man; *Christian William*, a Prince of the Electoral house of *Brandenburg*. His Title is *Administrator of the Bishopricks of Magdenburg and Hall, and Primate of Germany*. This bred the quarrell; for he not giving way to the *Reformation* of the religion (that is, the bringing in of *Poperie* againe) and the restoring of the Church-lands, he is *proscribed* and *Banished* by the Emperor: and some forces sent into his country, actually to seaze upon them. His subiects notwithstanding they were also far out with the Emperor (as having consented

For of that
Bishopricke is
he Administrator also,
These Laye-
Bishops are
Administrators
of the goods, not
of the offices: for
they are not in
orders.

sented with other *Hanse-Towns*, not to suffer any *Imperial* souldiers to be quartered or billeted upon them, and had raised some 2000 souldiers for their owne guards, yet being now terrified by the Emperor, durst not assist their Prince: untill at last being encouraged by the King of *Sweden*, they receive him, & promise to sticke close by him, for which the Ki. sends his hearty thanks vnto them. This fals out about the end of *Iuly* 1630. The Administrator thus returned, sets forth his Declaration: protesting in it against the wrongs done him by the Emperor, and putting himselfe vnder the protection of the King of *Sweden*.

With this Prince, had *Francis Charles* Duke of *Saxon-Lawen-*
burg (& for the same respects) now conioyned himselfe. In aide
of them, had the Ki. of *Sweden* sent some troopes into the coun-
try. And because the next way thorow *Mecklenburg* was full of
Imperiall Garrisons, these aides are sent frō *Stralsunde* along by
Sea, landing beyond all *Mecklenburg* at *Dassow*, not far short of
Lubeck. These, the Duke of *Saxon-Lawenburg* aforesaid, vnder-
takes to let into *Magdenburg*, thorow his owne Country and
the passages of *Lunenburg*; in the Kings name also levying forces
from about *Hamborough*, *Lubeck*; and those quarters: with
whom about the end of *Sept*, he makes himselfe Master of the
Towns of *Boitzenburg*, *Lawenburg*, *Nyehusen*, and other places
upon the *Elbe*. Against him, towards the end of *Septemb*, is the
Generall *Pappenheym* sent with more *Imperiall* forces: who
quickly snaps up the Duke, taking him prisoner in his own bro-
ther Duke *Augustus* of *Saxon-Lawenburg* his Castle of *Ratz-*
burg; and there an end of him, for that time. Colonel *Bock* with
ayde of the Administrators forces, takes the City of *Hall*; and
otherwhere holds some play a while; but in *Oct*. following he is
taken off also. In the end of *Novem*, the King sends a noble Gen-
tleman & well-beloved by him, the Lord *Diderick Falkenburg*,
Lord Marshall or Chamberlayn of his Maiesties own household.
He being with his forces come into the Towne of *Magden-*
burg; the Countrey. Gentlemen and the Souldiery resort apace
vnto him: so that there was a Garrison of some foure thousand
men laid in the Town; what with the Souldiery and the Traine
bands of the Burgers. And now the course of things; begins
to turne about againe. Then is Colonell *Schneiderwin* sent out

The Duke of
Saxon-Lawen-
burg riseth
with the Ad-
ministrator.

Is taken priso-
ner by *Pappen-*
heym.

And Colonel
Bock defeated.

The Lord Faul-
kenburg sent
by the King.

with 600. Muskettiers and 200. horse, and he in *Decemb.* takes in *New Allenleben.* slaying there some 60. *Imperialists*, and bringing 100. more away prisoners with him. The town of *Egelen* is a little after this, taken also. In the beginning of *January*, an *Imperiall* Captain surprises some 50. or 60. of the *Magdenburgers*; and they falling out upon a strong Partee, fetch in a booty of 800. sheepe, and some 84. head of cowes and oxen: setting fire at the same time upon some of their owne Dorps upon the *Elbes* side, that the Enemy might not there nestle. I will not stand upon every petty encounter, that passed this winter time. The Spring coming on, they become more busie. On the second of *March*, the Count *Ladron*, together with his Lieutenant-Colonell *Kerkner*, are snapt up and slaine by the *Magdenburgers*; at *Coswick*, neere unto the City. The Citizens making out all their strength, cast up 3. Out-workes hard without their Ports; and the *Imperialists* falling on upon 2. of them at once: the Marshall *Falkenburg* with 2. pieces of Ordnance sallying the same time out of the City, sets upon their Quarters; fires and spoiles all their Huts and Cabbins, where they had all this while wintered. Thus these lesser fishes play a while with one another, till at length the great Pike (Generall *Tilly*) comes against them, and devours them all together. To him now turne we.

The siege of
Magdenburg.

* This is in the
Mappe called
the Zoll-
Sconce.

Suppose him now at *Mockeren* (where we last left him) already within the Bishopricke of *Magdenburg* and within 2. or 3. leagues of the very Towne: Vpon the 12. of *April* he first presents himselfe in full *Battaglia* within a mile of the City: at which time beleevd it was, that he would at least have fallen upon the great Star-Sconce or * Toll-house by the old *Elve*; but that day attempted he no more, then to beate some guards out of their redoubts into the city. The 13. he laies his siege: himself, *Pappenheym*, *Savelli*, *Hulstain* and *Mansfeldt*, round begirting it. This done, 12. pieces of Canon are planted against the bridge over the *Elve*; upon which he made 568. shot that same day: his intent being to cut that passage off, that the Towne by it might send no succours to the foresaid Sconce or Toll-house; but the General *Falkenburg* conveniently planting some pieces upō the Toll-house, quite at last dismounted the enemies Canon. This not succeeding, *Tilly* falls pell mell at once upō both these places, giving

giving eight severall assaults unto them: but the Lord *Falkenburg* with foure whole Canon, double charged with stones, old iron &c. about 12. a clocke at night made them to give over. Some prisoners the next day taken, confesse there were 2000. men that day slaine of the assailants. This * Toll-house, was a notable peice of fortification, built on the other side the *Elve*. To this *Tilly* now turnes all his battery; heere fals he to myning, and all to no purpose. On the 15th, both by land and water, he layes at it: but 300. Muskettiers being by him sent in boates, to assaile it on the waters side; were by those of the Fort driven ashore, & either all drownd or slaine by the Citizens: 200. also at the same time, lost their lives on the land-side. Now was there newes brought into *Tillies Campe*, of the King of *Sweden* being upon his march, for the relieving of the besieged: a Council of warre therupon being call'd, some troupes are sent towards *Wittenberg*, and the *Deßau* bridge; thereto stave off the Kings forces. The newes of his comming againe slackning, April 21. to worke he fals againe; and giving on upon the Toll-house, that notable peice is forsaken by the *Magdenburgers*: who at their retreat offering to fire it, the place was rescued by the *Imperialists*. Upon this, were all the Forts on that side of the *Elve*, either taken or given over; the bridge also by *Tilly* burned; and approaches made unto the City; which was from thence immediately battered. Now were the besieged forced to burne their own new Towne: where 2000. *Imperialists* immediately lodging themselves, fell to mining, and shooting of Granadoes into the City. The 29. by a fallie out upon these in the new Towne, are some 100. slaine. The mynes doe no hurt, untill one *Farenback*, a notable Engineer takes them in hand; who sapps himselfe under the Towne-ditches to the very hard wals, which he much shakes, by springing of a mine: in reward of which service & some others, the Emperor makes him a Colonell; granting him Commission to raise two new Regiments. May 2. the *Imperialists* in the new City having suddenly in the night-time cast up a battery, shrewdly punish the besieged. May 7. Generall *Tilly* comes himselfe into the new Towne; together with *Pappenheym*, then Generall of the Ordnance, and the Count of *Schornberg*. Sergeant Major General, and a great show of Ladders is made, as if there were a

* *Gallobelgicus*
as I take it calls
this Fort,
*Ædes portito-
rias*, or *Muni-
menta portito-
ria*: in Dutch
and English,
The Toll house.

purpose of a generall scaladoe. *Tillies* hope was, that the Towne would presently parly, upon sight of these preparations: but they taking the Alarme at it, instantly manne all their Bulwarks. The 8th day is spent in shooting at a certaine high Tower, from which the Towne-Canon much plagued the besiegers. This day *Tilly* sends a Trumpet to summon the town: they send another to him, signifying their willingnes to yeeld, might but their administrator still enjoy his Bishopricke, and the town their priviledges. This not consented unto, the ninth day *Pappenheym* attempting to scale the wals, is by a fallly beaten off: in which some of the enemies mines being discovered, are by countermines in the Towne defeated. That day, is another Trumpet sent into the Towne. Towards Evening, was there much bustling observed, and carriages to and againe in the enemies Leaguer: yea they were perceived to rise with their whole Army, (as the Towne thought) and to march to *Ottensleben*, halfe a mile from them. All that night, was the Lord *Falkenburg* upon the wals; who perceiving in the morning no danger of assault, calls the City together into the Statehouse, to give answer to the enemies trumpet; yea so secure they were, that the overwatcht Souldiers are suffered to go from their Courts of guard, to take some sleepe: and some say, that the Townes-men were gone to Church to give God thanks for their deliverance from the siege. Thus the wals being found empty, about 7. on the Tuesday morning May 10. *Pappenheym* having given the word *Iesu-Maria* to his souldiers, and a white string about their Annes; makes towards the *Heidecker* port: where having thrown tuff; and faggots into the Ditch to fill it, thoro w it, up to the middle the *Imperialists* runne, with scalling ladders upon their backs. The wals are in a trice mounted, the Town entered, and the Souldiers fall to killing. *Falkenburg* now flying in upon them, beates them backe to the very wals againe: but a Port being by this time opened, and the enemies Horfelet in; the valiant *Falkenburg* is slaine with a shot; the Administrator hurt, both in the thigh and head, and so taken. Whilest all thus goes to wracke, a mighty fire breakes out (how, none knowes) and it being a great windy day, all was on the sudden become one great flame: the whole Towne being in 12. houres space, vtterly turnd to Cinders,

Magdenburg
taken.

ders, excepting 139. houses. Sixe goodly Churches are burnt: the Cathedrall, together with S. *Maries* Church and Cloister, were by the Monkes and Souldiers diligence preserved. Twenty thousand people, at least, were here killed, burned, and smothered: sixe thousand being observed to bee drowned in the *Elve*. *Tillies* *Wallons* would giue Quarter to few: and the *Crabats* neuer use to give, or beg any: so that all were killed. *May 13.* came *Tilly* into the towne; and finding some hundreds of women and children in the Church, he gives them their lives; and some bread to maintaine it too; next day, he forbids pillaging. Vpon Sunday, *May 15.* because he would have this faire Cathedrall as like to *Rome* as might be, that is, dedicated in blood; he causes it to be cleansed and new consecrated: *Masse* and * *Te Deum* being sung in it, in thanksgiving for the Victory. Future ages may perhaps compare the destruction of this goodly City, unto that of *Troy*, or of *Ierusalem*. The King of *Sweden*, (who for want of horses to draw his Carriages and Ordnance, could not come time enough to the reliefe) hearing of it, vowed (as some say) to be revenged; rising and retyring a little with his Army. There is a prodigy reported in *Gallobelgicus*, pretending some dire abodement unto the City. Thus. A City-Captaines wife dying in child-bed, desires to be ript: the child was found a boy, almost as bigge as one of three-yeeres old. He had an headpeice, and an iron brest plate upon him: great bootes of the *French* fashion: and a bag by his side, with two like Musket bullets in it. This take upon his credit, or upon theirs that told it him: for I will not answer for the child.

* With a vengeance! Can the Papists now say, that this *Masse* was, *Sacrilegium* *Sacrificium*, an unbloudy sacrifice?

In capite cassidem, thoracem, scutum, ocreas amplas, quas alii modo vocant.

This tale, is also reported in the *Arma Suecica*.

The same day that *Magdenburg* was taken, had Count *Tilly* given order for the burning of the *Deffau* bridge upon the *Elbe*, where the *Mulda* runnes into it: which was the onely passage, by which the King of *Sweden* might endanger to disturbe his siege. Of this act he much repented him, after the taking of the City; seeing that by destroying of that Bridge, he had cut himselfe off from having any more to do on the further side of the River. Being not able therefore to returne that way, and hearing of some levies of Souldiers now making by the *Leaguers* of *Leipsich*, in *Saxony*, *Hessen*, and *Daringen*: those he resolves by his presence to hinder. In the end of *May*, therefore, from *Magdenburg*

The Count of
Tilly marches
towards *Duringen*.

Pitches at *Allesleben*.

denburg he removes : leaving three Regiments in the towne, to defend what the fire had left. Forsaking the banks of the *Elbe*, and bending a little westerly, at first, thorow the *Hercynian* forest he goes, with some 2000. men after him: in passing thorow which, many of his stragling Souldiers were knockt downe, by the Boores of the Countrey. His Ordnance are sent to *Grunin-gen*, and so forward to *Allesleben*. Thither being comne, he there pitches; for hither had the Dukes of the house of *Saxony* (whose Lands lay thereabout) now sent their Ambassadors.

Pappenheym is now dispatcht towards *Havelberg*, (as you have before heard:) and part of *Tillies* Cavalry is sent into *Saxony-Weymars*, *Altenburgs*, *Coburgs*, *Eysenachs*, & *Swartzenburgs* Countries. Thence goes he to *Eisleben*: out of which Towne he drawes a present contribution of 8000. loaves of bread, and 40. tunne of beere: the City of *Erfurt* (who there had their Ambassadors) is forced to yeeld to contributions. Thus goes his Army on-wards by slow marches; like a *Drove* or *Heard* of *Tartars*, as if they meant to graze and eate up the country as they went.

His chiefe designe is upon the great City of *Erfurt* in *Duringen*, and its neighbour *Hessen*, that lye to the South-west of *Saxony*, now bearing due West of him. Passing therefore into the Country of *Mansfelt*, he over-spreads the Countries with his Armies: for *Inne* the 9th. I finde some of them at *Sangerhausen*, others then at *Alstedt*, and some at *Arnsteyn*; all three Townes neere unto *Eysleben*, and *Mansfelt*, some leagues to the west of *Hall*. *Inne* the 13. is the greatest part of his Army, so farre advanc'd into the Country, as within three miles of *Weymar*: but these be his Horse, which had layne upon them ever since *Whisfunside*. *Inne* the 15th. 113. Cornets of horse passe the River *Vnstrut*; his Foot at the same time being about *Sachsenburg* and *Heildreygen*; and himselfe then lodged at a Cloister by *Oldsleben*, within 4. leagues of *Erfurt*.

From hence goes he with part of his Army to *Mulhausen*, an Imperiall City upon the river *Vnstrut*, in the country of *Duringen*, and neerer to the Land of *Hessen*: whereabouts for a while he stayes. Now hath he two designes in hand: one for the taking of the great City *Erfurt* in *Duringen*: for which hee had these

these three reasons. 1. besides the wealth of the towne, it would bring about all the Gentry of the Country. 2. If once conquered by the sword, then were it the Emperours for ever: so that *Saxony* must lose his Title of Protector of it, and that would breake *Saxonies* and *Hessens* levies, and save their spoyling of the *Spirituality* in those parts, and in *Franconia*. Round about this City, therefore, he still lyes; himself sometimes at *Mulhausen*, and sometimes at *Oldleben*, till towards the end of the moneth. His second designe was upon *Hessen*: to whom at this time he sends those 4 (which some make 5.) Articles, of which we before told you: concerning which he receiving no contentment, resolves to fall into the Country.

June 28. I find *Tilly* come to *Mulhausen*, from whence he sends his Vant-curriers before him into *Hessen*: Colonell *Cratz* goes to one place; *Colorado* unto *Salzburgen* and *Creutzberg*: others towards *Eischweg* and *Vach*: himselfe speedily resolving to follow with the whole Army.

But now is the hooke put into his nose, and he is turned back (just) by the way that he came. For hearing at this instant of the King of *Swedens* Conquests about the *Elbe*: of *Pappenheym*s defeat; and of *Mansfelts* poast haste from *Magdenburg*: he is faine to call off his Vant-curriers againe, and about the 10. *Tilly* marches of *Tuly* to tume with all speed towards the King of *Sweden* at towards the *Werben*: forsaking the halfe-destroyed Countries of the Princes King. of the house of *Saxony*. How he there sped, we have before told you. After which hee againe betooke himselfe into *Garleben*, *Wolmerstadt*, and so at last into *Hall*.

And hither now have we brought him back againe, the same way he went: for he beates over this ground as often, as if hee were the ordinary post of the place. Perceiving his forces by the 3. late defeats beginning to weaken, he sends for the Count of *Furstenberg* with his *Italian* and *Bavarian* Troupes: who was now (as we told you) with 18000 men busied in the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg*: which Country, together with the Circles of *Swaben* and *Franconia*, he having constrained to renounce the conclusions of *Leipsich*; was at this instant ready to fall upon the *Landsgrave* of *Hessen* also. Now was the Generall *Tilly* thoughtly chased; *Tilly* counter-marches, and returns into *Saxony*. The land of *Hessen* the second time wonderfully delivered.

Generall Tillies Proceedings.

chafed; and seeing hee was not strong enough of himselfe to beate the King, he resolv'd to be made strong enough by *Furstenberg*, to beate some body.

Furstenberg was to come to him, by the way of *Erfurt* & to meete him about *Mansfeldt*: whereabouts he after ioynd with him. *Aug. 16.* not that the 2. armies then vnited themselves into one body, (for victuals were now so deare that *Tilly* would not suffer that) but that the other were thenceforwards at *Tillies* devotion. Having thus made up a compleat Army of some 45000 men, of his own, *Wallons*, and old *German* Troups, *Furstenbergs*, *Italians*, and *Bavarians*, with other old Soldiers; they now call'd themselves *The invincible Army*: Now was the Generall *Tillies* intention with those mighty forces, first of al to have constrain'd the Duke of *Saxony* to have renounced the conclusions of *Leipsich*, and to have made him resigne over his owne Army unto him; with which being made up above 60000 strong, he was purposed, at the City and Bridge of *Wittenberg* to have passed the *Elbe*, and there to have set upon the King of *Sweden*: or to have false into *Brandenburg*, *Mecklenburg*, and *Pomerland* again.

Furstenberg being thus joyned, the Duke of *Saxony*, then about *Torgau* with his army, at which town there is a bridge over the *Elbe*, is sent unto by *Tilly*, and invited into *Marsburg*; where a meeting was given him by the Lords *Mitternacht* and *Schomburg*, Embassadors from the Emperour; together with *Bernard*, chiefe Secretary unto the Generall *Tilly*. The Embassadors peremptorily in the Emperours name propound unto the Duke, that his Majesties great pleasure and intention was, to annihilate & to break the Conclusions of *Leipsich*: to command there should no more Souldiers be levied by the Protestants: but that all their Troups should be cast and licenced; and his *Imperiall* Mandate in all things obeyed, upon their perils. There must be no nay, excuse, nor delay in the Duke: & his finall resolution must be had within a few dayes. The Duke desires to consult with his Council upō it, & so takes his leave of them. His return not being speedy enough, a Trumpet is sent unto him for his answer unto these 4. Propositions, w^{ch} we before told you of: and then upon the Dukes denial before the Emperours Embassador (whom he then dismisses from his Court) the Generall *Tilly* not regarding that the

the Princes of both *Leagues & Religions*, were even now met at *Frankford* upon *Main*, for the compounding of all differences concerning that which bred the quarrell; the *Reformation*, & the *Church-Lands*: About *Aug. 26.* takes he the Episcopall Towne of *Mersburg* aforesaid, 3. leagues from *Leipsich*; belonging unto the said Duke: fairely turning out the Garrison with bagge and baggage; and an oath never to serve against the Emperour, & the *Catholicke* League again. Betwixt this towne and *Hall* (some 2. or 3. leagues to the North of it) he now pitches his Army: thence sends he some to pillage the 2. other Bishopricks of the Dukes; *Naumburg*, standing upon the same River of *Sala*; with *Mersburg*, and *Zeitz* upon *Elster*, the River of *Leipsich*; with other of his Towns and Mannors, *Aug. 28.* *Schomberg* (now made Generall of the Artillery,) together with the Commissary *Walmrode*, come to the City of *Hall*; & within a day or 2. of that time, *Furstenburg* comes thither from *Eisleben*: advancing forwards to get the passe, (if it might be,) betwixt *Wittenberg* and *Saxony*: but that the Dukes going to *Torgau* and *Dieben*, prevented, *Aug. 29.* Count *Tilly* sends to the City of *Leipsich* to demand provisions for his Army. This denied, ynlesse he brought their *Electors* consent; he the next day pillages all the Country for 3. leagues about; and comming by the way of *Raußsadt*, he on that side places his Guards before the very Ports; takes possession of the Suburbs; peremptorily demanding their speedy and finall resolution. Their answer is, that their Duke having lately sent in 6. Companies of Foot, and the Lieutenant-Colonel *Pforten* to command in the Towne; seem'd rather desirous to defend his owne, then to yeeld vnto any such violent motion. Hereupon, *Sept. 3.* *Tilly* with full 40000. men, sets down before the town; out come the Deputies to demand his reasons: They are threatned with fire and sword if they yeeld not. The Citizens resolve to stand to it; and the enemy makes his Approaches. Some greater pieces hee mounts on that side towards *Pfaffendorff*; upon the hill neere the *Enterick* Sconces: so to cut off all provisions from comming in. On Sunday *Sept. 4.* the Towne sets fire on their owne faire Suburbs, to prevent the enemies lodging in them: killing that day with a piece of Ordinance, one that stood hard besides the Generall *Tillyes* owne

*Tilly takes
Mersburg:*

anl

Naumburg and *Zeitz*: which were 3. appropriate Bishopricks, whose Temporalities the Duke held in his owne hands. By this it appeares, that *Tilly* had priuate commission to take the Church-lands from *Saxony* also: though it had not bin discovered till now: and that *Saxony* was flattered up, with the style of *The Pillar of the Empire*. *Leipsich* besieged.

Parlyes.

Yeclds.

person. He thus enraged, batters them with pieces of full Cannon; and shootes wild-fire and Granadoes in amongst them. Next day he sends in something, more terrible then all the former: most thundering vowes and threats, from himselfe and *Pappenheym*; to serve them like *Magdenburg*, if they presently yeelded not. This quaild their courages, and brought them unto a parlie. The conditions are, Free exercise of Religion; not to be drawne from their obedience to the Duke; nor to be over-charged with too great a Garrison. The Governor *Pforten* with his men of war, have Souldiers conditions, and so the same Munday the Townsmen signing the Articles, the next morning they forsake the towne. One company with the *Defensive Banner* of *Saxony* goes into the Fort of *Pleisenburg* (which Fort the next day also yeelded it selfe) and the other 5. into *Eilenberg*. One thing fell out ominously for Generall *Tilly*, that at his entring the towne, he staid to talke with the Deputies in the Towne-*Grave-makers* house, neere the *Grimischen* Port. This done, he out of the said *Grave-makers* house mounting upon horseback, returns into his Leaguer; because he now heard the King of *Sweden* to have passed the *Elve*, and the Duke of *Saxony* to be joyned with him.

In the time of this siege, was the whole neighbour Country ravaged and plundered: the Souldiers with, licentiousnesse enough, there exercising their wonted cruelty and beastlinesse. Now were *Pegaw*, *Luizen*, *Luca*, *Weisensels* and other places spoyled. Here were the Ladyes, Gentlewomen, and others, like beasts and dogges yoked and coupled together, to be led into the Woods and ravished: who for resisting, had their cloathes stript off, their bodies whipt, their eares cropt, and so sent home againe. Hereabouts the souldiers got together betwixt 3. or 4000. head of Cattell: and what beast soever could not, or did not readily follow them, they either houghed or killed, least (as they said) it should serve some Heretike. And now are we comne to the *Battell* of *Leipsich*: which we leave to be read, in our *Swedish Discipline*.

FINIS.

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